

# THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE DEVOTED TO THE PROMOTION OF TRUE CULTURE. ORGAN OF  
THE CHAUTAUQUA LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC CIRCLE.

VOL. VII.

APRIL, 1887.

No. 7.

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## REQUIRED READING FOR APRIL.

### PEDAGOGY: A STUDY IN POPULAR EDUCATION.

BY CHANCELLOR J. H. VINCENT, LL.D.

#### SECOND PAPER.

Professional teachers are not the only teachers. Mothers teach their children, but how very soon do children teach their mothers. The silent chamber where the newborn babe lies, clinging to the new-made mother's breast, is a school room for her, where without an articulate sound lessons are given and received, which a wise mother never forgets. What an illuminated text-book is baby's face through all the earliest years! How the lessons in it lay hold of intellect and heart, of imagination and memory! A great school for mother is the nursery. The first four years of her baby's life have more power in them than the four years of a college course could have.

The diversity of mental and executive endowment together with the universal law of interdependence guarantees the interchange of knowledge for mutual restraint and improvement. There are teachers everywhere. Whether one will or not, he must teach. There are teachers at home, and in every part of the home. Sometimes the most powerful teachers are servants of the lowest order in kitchens and in cellars. They give lessons that smolder for years, and that later on flash out in fierce and lurid flames. Wise mothers watch their servants lest the child be weakened and corrupted as to his moral nature by those whose particular business it is to feed and build up the physical.

"Society," says Emerson, "is a Pestalozzian school; all are teachers and pupils in turn." Everybody teaches, Merchants, mechanics, bankers, farmers, loungers on the street,—all teach. The work of education goes on continually in field and shop and street as really as in nursery and kindergarten. Mind is perpetually open to receive impressions. It does not close its gate-ways to the outside world when the janitor locks the school-house door in the afternoon. While the light flashes through the atmosphere, while the optic nerve is sensitive to receive images from the all-surrounding world,—lessons are being given and received; and when the books are closed and the tired teacher has gone home, the pupils are still at school and the teaching work is continued.

In my definition of education I assign an important part

to "the conditions . . . which operate in the development of personal and social character." I distinguish between "conditions" and "special agencies." By "special agencies" I mean those persons, methods, and appliances employed voluntarily with the direct object of teaching, such as the professional teacher, the school, and the book. By "conditions" I designate those circumstances and states in which we live, and under the influence of which we come or are brought, whether voluntarily or not on our part, or on the part of others. The "special agencies" may be used or they may be neglected; but the "conditions," although they may and should be watched, "selected, applied, and regulated," are always in operation. They carry more than "a bare majority" in the count of forces that educate.

A story is told of a mother who was filled with trouble because her fourth and youngest son announced that he was going to sea. She had already given up three boys to this adventurous life. She clung to the fourth, hoping that he would be spared to her home and companionship. But, alas, he went the way of the others. She tried to account for it. She had always warned her boys against the sea and the sailor's life. She had read to them stories of storm and shipwreck, thinking in this way to intimidate them. But in boyhood they played at ship life; they drew pictures of ships; they made and sailed miniature ships; they were wild to see ships; and first of all the oldest ran away that he might serve before the mast, and then the second secured reluctant parental consent that he might not go clandestinely. The third entered the navy, and now the broken-hearted mother found the fourth bound to embark on a merchant-ship. In her trouble she sent for her minister and laid the case before him. "It is too late now to prevent it," she said, "but how can you account for this singular freak of the whole family of boys? It is not an inherited taste. It is in direct opposition to all my teachings and warnings." The minister pointed out to the sad woman a large and remarkably fine picture of a ship in full sail, hanging in the best light on the wall of the "living room," in which they were at the time seated. "How long have you had that pic-

ture?" he asked. "For twenty-five years," she replied. "It was the gift of a foreign friend and is considered an unusually good painting. We prize it highly." The minister answered, "That picture has sent your sons to sea. They have looked at it and admired it from childhood. It is, indeed, a superior picture. Watch the life and motion in that water. See the pride and stateliness with which that high prow faces and defies the breaking wave. Look at the sails, the clouds, the blue sky beyond the rifts, the movement, the power in the picture. No wonder that your boys were captured by it, their tastes formed and their lives controlled by that rare bit of art."

I cannot vouch for the literal truth of this story, but I can answer for its fidelity to human nature. Pictures educate. Inartistic pictures that violate every canon of taste, every law of color, and every line of truth, corrupt the tastes of those who look at them from day to day. Weakness and silliness expressed in a foolish picture tend to produce their kind. Thus pictures true to finest art refine; pictures of heroism and virtue ennoble; and thus also the portraits of our ancestors tend to increase or diminish family and personal self-respect. Thus drapery, furniture, carpets, wood-work, articles of *virtu* and bric-a-brac, have a tendency to refine or otherwise. Sham makes children familiar with sham. And familiarity with sham of any kind weakens the sense of truth. There is power in this particular in the architecture of a town. Public halls, church interiors, city parks, buildings that are of costly or carved stone in front and that on the hidden sides and in the rear are of brick or uncut stone,—these all give unsyllabled lessons concerning truth and falsehood, which are weightier than sermons about morality or the tasks from books on ethics in the high school. I never see a church with imposing façade, and with "cheap" side and rear walls, that I do not as a Christian have a sense of mortification.

Again, the school-house teaches as effectually as the school-teacher. There are some school rooms where it would be impossible for the most skillful art-teacher to give lessons in proportion, color, and tone, or for a sensible school-mistress to talk about neatness, cleanliness, and taste in the keeping and the furnishing of a house.

Conditions are not sufficiently appreciated by those who seem most earnest in the advocacy of popular education. Therefore this emphasis in dealing with the people whose children are to be educated. I commend to you the school-teacher who cares for atmospheres, impressions, and tone, quite as much as for text-books, tasks, and for accuracy in recitation. I ask you to help him when he tries to make his school room a place of neatness and brightness, with plants, flowers, pictures, statuettes, window and wall hangings, and whatever beside may give a child ideas of taste, of purity, of restfulness, and which will fill his soul with images and memories to go with him to the end of life, a source of inspiration and a safeguard against evil.

Again, dress and manners have teaching power. Slovenly habits and tawdry garments corrupt the tastes of children. Coarseness begets coarseness. Here is a mother who has a high keyed, strong, and ungoverned voice. She uses extravagant expressions, prides herself in the use of slang, and takes delight in defying the usages of good society. What wonder that her daughter grows up to the same indelicacy and uncouthness, and to aggravate an already aggravated evil, glories in what is really her shame. Bishop Huntington says, "A beautiful form is better than a beautiful face, but a beautiful behavior is better than a beautiful form."

None but true ladies and gentlemen should ever be employed as teachers. Boards of instruction should require of all candidates, that they be polite, neat, gentle as well as accurate in speech, and competent to teach by manners, tones of voice, and personal character as really as by direct class instruction.

The streets of every town and village teach. The town council may not have this fact in mind, but it is nevertheless a fact. Mother does not think of it. She kisses her young daughter "good morning" as the innocent and frolicsome thing starts down the street. The school is a good one. The teachers are of the best that judgment and money could select and secure. Mother's parting embrace implies what she does not express in so many words: "Good-bye for the morning, my child! How dear you are to us! And how innocent! What good care we take of you in the selection of school and teachers! How sure we are of your security and of good teaching for the next three hours! Good-bye, my darling!" But mother has not thought of the school on the way to school; of the lessons on the way there; of the lessons on the way back; of the lessons at recess. What lessons! And what teachers! But of all these father and mother take no account. Education, they have been taught to think of as a matter of teachers and of tasks, of books and of hours. They have not given much thought to the teaching power of the school-house itself; nor have they thought at all of the street-lessons. Alas for the girls and for the boys, because of the street-school!

The pictures that are placed in the show-windows of book-shops and art rooms, that hang at news-stands and on walls and other advertising spaces produce impressions that are as lessons imparted and received. They are mute indeed. No voice is heard while they teach. But they speak as no tones or articulations of the human voice can speak. They hold close attention. They rivet eyes and thought. They out-teach the best professional teachers. They may undo in five minutes some other teacher's work of an hour or a day. They hold their pupils still—so still. The jolly, skipping girl has been arrested by them. Watch her beautiful eyes, and that fixed gaze! Wonderful girl—what possibilities are in thee! What power abides in the picture that can capture thus, this bit of incarnate loveliness. She leaves their presence, perhaps reluctantly, but carries away with her, lines, colors, shadings, attitudes; and these again awaken in her mind older or indistinct impressions, give a meaning to some hints she never before fully understood; move upon her feelings, and start ideas and impulses which most effectually sweep away all the best words of the morning's lesson in school. Happy for her, if the kiss of welcome on her return at noon, finds as clean a young life as kissed a good-bye at the gate three hours before.

By the public street exhibition of pictures, low standards of character are presented to children already dragged far enough down by the ordinary home and play-ground life. They are drawn to the picture. They look and think. They look again and go away to remember and—to think. Here are pictures which present the church or religion in some unfair or ridiculous light. They commend to favor senseless hilarity, profanity, vulgarity, or disrespect for parents. They represent nude or semi-nude women, the favorites of the theater or the marvels of the circus—standing on running horses, leaping into the air from bar to bar—hardening every girl who looks with interest on them, and often kindling in boys the beginnings of a passion, which ends in foul thoughts and often in deeds of secret and of deadly sin.

Dare I speak of the lewd and bestial pictures, the coarse rhymes, the inexpressibly filthy jokes which are drawn or written by brutes, on walls of secluded places to which the purest children must go, and where are sometimes given the first lessons in a whole chapter of sin? Dare I speak of the close alliances formed by young girls, without mother's knowledge, in which innocence is inoculated with dangerous information and fires are kindled which burn for years and leave more than ashes?

The daily papers of the times are a great educating agency—for good and for evil. Both results come even to those who themselves never read; for the periodical press produces a great body of oral utterance and influence, of general information overheard, of gossip about people and things, about lawsuits and criminals, which affects even those who never read. Father may not take the daily — of this city or that, because he does not want his sons and daughters to read the vile reports of some great criminal suit. But before ten o'clock every morning his sons and daughters have had all the worst of the story from those who heard it from others. The press publishes, and far away from the reach of paper or pamphlet "a little bird telleth

the whole tale."

Thus do shop-windows, fences, news-stands, school-houses, young companionships, and the oral echoes of the press teach. And the lessons are free and fascinating. They constitute "conditions" in which lies a power educational, a power little understood by parents or professional instructors.

We prolong life and grow by the food we eat at stated times and in formal and conventional ways. But it is not only by the processes of table-life that we live and grow. There are beside our meals, the air we breathe every moment, sunlight, sleep, clothing, and the artificial heating of the atmosphere which we keep up. After the same manner are we educated, not by specific acts of appointed teachers, but by every hour we live, by every breath we draw, by every object we see, by every word we hear, and by the intellectual, moral, social, yea, even the physical atmosphere which surrounds us. It is a serious problem in the true pedagogy: How shall we select, apply, and regulate the educating "conditions"? And it is a question for the people rather than for the pedagogues to answer.

*Toulouse, France, Dec. 8, 1886.*

## ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.

BY GEORGE B. PRESCOTT, JR.

The applications of electricity are daily becoming more varied, and the remarkable growth of electrical industries is a subject of interest to most observing people. It is difficult to realize that only ten years ago the commercial applications of electricity with which the public was familiar, might have been summed up in the electric telegraph and its subsidiary systems, and yet such is the fact. Nevertheless the money value of the capital invested in electrical enterprises at the present time, is probably only exceeded, in any single industry, by the amount invested in steam transportation and in municipal gas lighting.

This rapid extension of the electrical arts is not largely due, however, to the discovery of new principles nor to inventions of a revolutionary character, but chiefly to the perfecting of details, and practical modifications in old systems operated by well-known methods. Perhaps this statement may be satisfactorily illustrated by a brief mention of the more important arts in which, during the past ten years, electricity has either entered as a rival of other forces of nature, or rapidly increased its dominion over them.

The first and probably most important invention of the past decade was that of the speaking telephone. The time was ripe for its introduction, and it was received with fewer objections than any other considerable innovation of modern times. Within a few years after, there was hardly a town in the country without its "exchange," and to-day the telephone is almost exclusively used for communication between places not far apart, and is already beginning to supplant the telegraph in what has hitherto been considered its special field. Long distance telephony is practically an accomplished fact, and is one of the progressive features of the past two years, communication upon a commercial basis having been established during this time between New York, Boston, and other centers.

The invention of the telephone was followed very closely by the production of a practical incandescent, or glow, lamp. The qualities of the glow lamps were immediately recognized as being far superior to those of any other artificial il-

luminant, particularly the steadiness and intensity of its light. Even more was expected from the new light than it was destined to perform for some time to come. The arc lamp had been in use to a limited extent, chiefly for street lighting to which it is admirably adapted, but at the present time each form of the electric lamp is rapidly encroaching on the domain of gas, both for open and interior lighting. The electric light is, in fact, already so common in public places, that it no longer elicits expressions of wonder, although it is still spoken of as "the light of the future."

Everybody is more or less familiar with the electric fire-alarm telegraph, for who stops nowadays to ask how the electric bells are rung, and what would be thought of a city which had not such a system? This was hardly the condition of affairs ten years ago, however, and the same sort of progress may be noted in the extension of the district, or messenger telegraph systems.

Although electric burglar alarms have long been operated, it is only in recent times that incorporated companies with central office systems, supplying watchmen and police assistance in connection therewith, could be found in all large cities. Again, no one will claim that electric clocks are novel, and yet the distribution of standard time from central stations by means of electricity, is but now assuming the extensive proportions which indicate the magnitude of its field of operation.

Gal-vā'no-plas-ty, or the art of electro-plating, was practiced to a considerable extent ten years ago, and has since continued to multiply its applications until it has now reached the proportions of a considerable industry; while electro-metallurgy—the reduction of metals from their ores,—has recently been successfully worked on a large commercial scale.

Electric railway signals were long since brought to that state of perfection which permitted the running of trains at a speed, and with a frequency, which they could not otherwise have attained. Nevertheless a very recent invention which makes it possible for signal stations to continuously



communicate with moving trains, and for trains in motion to exchange signals with one another, promises to materially modify the old methods, and to reduce the danger from collisions to a minimum.

The storage of electricity, or more properly speaking, the accumulation of energy in a shape in which it may be utilized as required, in the form of an electric current, is an accomplished fact; and considerable capital is already invested in the manufacture of accumulators, or secondary batteries, which have an extensive although special department of usefulness. Practical methods of electric smelting and of electric welding have also been devised, each having its peculiar advantages and destined, no doubt, to occupy an important place in the industrial world.

The diversity of the nature of the applications of electricity, is well illustrated by some of the more recent inventions, among which may be mentioned tele-barometers, tele-thermometers, tele-manometers and tele-hydrobarometers, which respectively record at distant points air pressure, heat, steam pressure, and water stages. Numerous other applications of electricity to the industrial arts have been perfected, and are now performing their service to mankind; but only one other, which is, perhaps, the most important of all from an industrial point of view, need be mentioned here.

The transmission of power by means of the electric current has for years been a favorite scheme with electricians, and much labor and ingenuity have been expended in attempts to carry out the idea in a practical form. The perfection of the modern dynamo-electric machine—which converts ninety-seven per cent of the mechanical power applied to its pulley into electricity—has solved the problem of economically generating current, and at last makes the transmission of power to a distance, on a commercial scale, possible. Furthermore, the dynamo has only to be slightly modified, in order to be transformed into an almost perfect motor, and the necessary modifications relate simply to a means of insuring uniform speed under varying loads, or amount of work performed. Many methods of accomplishing this result have already been announced; and the applications of electric motors to remunerative commercial work, are being rapidly increased. Already a large number of elevators, printing-presses, and small machine shops in the larger cities are driven by electric motors, which are supplied with current from local electric lighting stations; and some half-dozen electric street railways are now in practical operation.

So far the various electrical enterprises have been mentioned only with reference to the amount of capital invested in the operation of certain commercial systems; but it would be a serious omission not to refer to the magnitude of the manufacturing interests directly involved in the production of the apparatus used therein. With the possible exception of the lighting corporations, few of the companies operating electrical systems manufacture the instruments which they use; and the amount of electrical apparatus produced by the numerous electric manufacturing concerns throughout the country each year is enormous. The consumption of iron and copper wire for electrical purposes alone, is almost fabulous, and even of German silver wire quite a large amount is used. The covering of wire with various insulating compounds, and the making of the same into cables for aerial, subterranean, and submarine use, is also a large industry; and as the reliability of insulated wire depends in a great measure upon its being accurately tested for its electrical properties, expert electricians are employed in all such establishments. The manufacture of electrical testing instruments—

some of which exceed in delicacy any other physical apparatus—is also an extensive business, and the most skillful electricians and mechanics are occupied in their designing and making.

Attention has already been directed to the small part played by new principles, or by entirely novel applications of electricity, in the electrical progress of the decade. For example, the principles employed in the telephone have been well-known, in that particular combination for more than thirty years, and every old text-book of physics will tell us that the arc lamp dates back to Sir Humphrey Davy. Incandescent lamps have been patented at intervals since 1845, and strangest of all, the electric motor is even older than the dynamo.

Such in brief is the field covered by electricity to-day. Much of the credit for perfecting the details of the electrical systems as a whole, is due to the skillful men who are to a large extent operating them now, and who have grown up with the systems. Ten years ago telegraph engineering covered every branch of applied electricity, and the title of telegraph engineer, or electrician was thought to be sufficiently comprehensive. With the evolution of the dynamo-electric machine and the consequent production of electricity through the medium of mechanical power, the broader profession of electrical engineering has sprung into existence.

This state of affairs viewed in connection with the fact that industrial electricity appears to be only in its infancy, naturally attracts young men who desire to follow a mechanical occupation; and the electrician's calling certainly has the appearance of offering them a larger field and better opportunities for commercial advancement than the older, and, apparently, more overcrowded professions.

Skillful men are of course required in every branch of electrical work—quite as much in the manufacturing as in the operating departments. The diversity of the electrical business, however, renders it advisable for an electrician to make a specialty of one or more branches of applied electricity, although a general knowledge of all is usually essential for thoroughly good work. Some of the applications of electricity require little or no mechanical knowledge for their successful operation. The principal mechanical branches of electrical engineering are the designing of apparatus, the erecting of poles and wires, the laying of underground and ocean cables, the planning and construction of stations for the distribution of light and power, and the selection and placing of engines and boilers. Electrical conditions obviously must be taken into account in planning and carrying out any of this work.

Electrical engineering is to a great extent an empirical profession. It is eminently practical in its nature and, excepting the telegraph branch, so new that it may almost be said there are no school-bred electricians in the ranks. They are educated men, but their education has been, for the most part, the slow and practical sort of the workshop and the laboratory. Those who were well fortified with a general scientific education handicapped the others, but only in the matter of time where equal inherent ability existed, for it is a well-known fact that the prominent electricians and inventors of the day are self-educated men.

A number of educational institutions have lately added a course in electrical engineering to their curriculum, in which a general education in the physical sciences is supplemented by special instruction in electrical laws and principles, and by such illustrations of their practical applications, as the laboratory equipments of the colleges afford. Among these institutions may be mentioned Cornell University, Stevens



Institute of Technology, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In such schools a young man can master in three or four years, what it would take ten years of so-called self-teaching to acquire; and yet the experimental knowledge imparted by practical commercial work, can be neither forestalled nor dispensed with as a preliminary to remunerative employment.

As to the question, How can a young man best educate himself for an electrical engineer, who shall say? Helmholtz began the study of physiology with the intention of following it as a profession, and had made but little progress in his specialty before he discovered that, as a preliminary to its successful prosecution, a considerable knowledge of physics was necessary. So he set to work to learn what was known of natural phenomena and their laws, only to be confronted at the outset of his labors by the need of a better knowledge of mathematics than he then possessed. But he was not to be easily discouraged, so for the time being he laid aside physics as he had laid aside physiology, and devoted himself to the study of mathematics. The world

knows the result of his perseverance, and although his achievements are extraordinary, his experience leading up to them is common. With the study of electricity comes the same sort of experience, for a knowledge of chemistry, physics, mathematics, and mechanics is necessary for its perfect comprehension, and final practical utilization.

If a young man is endowed with exceptional ability and genius which does not, however, manifest itself by a marked preference for a special line of work, the choice of a vocation is, so far as his professional or commercial success goes, a matter of indifference, or at least of chance. To the average man electrical engineering undoubtedly offers as good an opportunity for earning a livelihood as any other technical business. It is a mistake, however, to suppose that positions are vacant for the want of men, and only those who are intelligent and industrious will find it easy to make more than a start; and even those who are proficient in the required theoretical knowledge will usually have to be contented, barring exceptional influence, with a humble beginning.

## A STAR FOR A STOVE.

BY CHARLES BARNARD.

In our last studies of the rocks, in *THE CHAUTAUQUAN*, a suggestion was offered that our present high civilization depends very largely upon the use of certain rocks as sources of power. These rocks, known as coals, give us heat, light, and power, and on these our lives depend. We may now go one step further and see that the great star we call the sun is the source of all the power, light, and heat stored in coal. It is more; for from it we obtain the daily supply of heat that keeps all plants and animals, including ourselves, alive. This star is literally the stove that keeps the whole world warm.

Our readings in astronomy for this year show that the star called earth, on which we live, turns completely round once every twenty-four hours. This brings every part once a day in sight of the sun so that half the earth is always in sunlight and half in shadow. What now would be the effect if the earth should at any time stand still, leaving one side always in sunlight and the opposite side in the dark? One-half would have continual day, the other half, perpetual night. That is simple enough, but there would be far more disastrous results. The side toward the sun would be in perpetual midsummer, and the dark side frozen up in everlasting winter of almost inconceivable cold.

There would also be other results that we need not consider here. The thing we wish to observe is this; from the sun comes the daily supply of heat whereby we are kept alive on this earth. It is colder in the night because the earth is in shadow, being turned away from the bright glow of heat from our stellar stove. Were the night twenty-four hours long, the cold would increase greatly and were any part thus kept dark much longer it would become frozen.

Hold the hand in the sunlight. There is plainly a sense of warmth. This sense of warmth we get from the light is quite different from the sense of light as affecting the eye and giving us our sense of color. Put a thermometer in the sunlight and it rapidly rises to a high figure, precisely as when held before a fire. It is plain enough there is heat in sunlight. We need not here go into the matter of the actual cause of this heat. There is a theory that the sun is a mass of fire giving out intense heat. What fuel it has we do not

know; there are those who think that it will eventually go out for lack of fuel. This is also a matter we must leave for others to investigate as we have quite enough to do to consider the practical, every-day use of this fact, that the sun is a source of heat.

Put a thermometer in the full sunlight inside a window. It runs to 100° or even higher. Now open the window and put the glass in the full sunlight out of doors. It now falls to 40° or even lower. (These figures are from an actual experiment in midwinter in New York City.) Why is this difference between the temperature of the sunlight out of doors and in the house? Here is a practical question that may cause us to make or lose a great deal of money in one year. Does the sun give less heat out of doors than behind the window? No; because the glass, clear as it seems, really cuts off about thirty per cent of the light. We must look in quite another direction for an explanation of this difference.

There may be a fire in the room, but even this would not make such a great difference, because the heat of the sunlight may be 100° while the room itself may be only 70°. It is a question of shelter. The air in the room is enclosed. Out of doors the air is free to move and does move, as when there is wind, and it is also free to rise. The heat from the sun falling on the glass outside warms it, but the air at once absorbs the heat and, being free to move, carries it away as fast as it gathers. The air inside being sheltered from the wind and unable to rise, gathers the heat and stores it up, and grows continually warmer and warmer and permits the thermometer to register a high temperature.

The heat from our solar stove warms the air, the ground, buildings, and everything it falls upon. The air also absorbs heat from everything warmed by the sun, and we are bathed in a warm atmosphere in which plants and animals can live. The air expands in the heat and rises, and more air moves in to take its place. Hence come the winds and all climates. The procession of the seasons, the advancing spring, the floral year, the ripening of fruits, and every wind that fills the sails of ships come from this one fact that the air is warmed by this solar stove.

A vast field of the most interesting study here opens to us wherein a whole year might be spent with profit. We have no time now and must turn to the more practical side of the matter. As the sun readily raises the temperature of the air, we have only to confine the air to use this heat to advantage. A greenhouse having a glass roof confines a certain body of air. The air thus enclosed and fully exposed to the sun, rapidly becomes warm and even in midwinter will have a summer temperature without the aid of a fire and wholly by the heat of the sun coming through the glass. It is the same with all horticultural structures, whether a cold frame or a house for trees and grapes. The heat of the sun is quite enough to keep them warm as long as the sun shines. Only at night and on cloudy days must a fire be used to keep such structures warm. Here is a practical daily use of the sun as a stove, and were all our buildings made with glass roofs there would be a very great economy in keeping them warm. The only defect of a glass house is that while it is quickly warmed inside by the sun, its walls are so thin that it rapidly grows cool as soon as the sunlight is withdrawn and it takes a great deal of fuel to keep such structures warm at night.

Ordinary dwellings cannot be made wholly of glass as they would be too warm on sunny days and too cold at night; and the glare of light would be unpleasant to the eyes. There is, however, one thing that can be done and that is, wherever practicable, to have the house face the sun at noon and to have as many and as large windows on the sunny side of the house as possible. Sunny rooms require less fuel to keep them warm, and the heat from the sun is more even and healthful than from a stove.

There is still another practical side to the matter. The sun falling on objects out of doors warms them, and the heat is given off to the air. In an open field the air moves freely away and the heat is lost. On the south side of a tight fence or a building the air is sheltered from winds from the north, and plants and animals find it warmer there than in an open field. The building makes a small space where the air is quiet and being kept in one place it absorbs more and more heat from the sun and we see that such a sheltered place is warmer and more comfortable on a cold day. It is plain that economy would, therefore, suggest that every kind of wind-break or shelter, be it a row of trees, a hedge fence or building, is a help in saving the heat of our stellar stove for the benefit of plants, animals, or ourselves.

A farmer who would put his cattle out in a bleak and windy yard on the north side of his barn might think no harm would be done. His dog that seeks a sheltered corner to bask in the sun knows better than that. The cattle might, indeed, live and not seem to suffer, but the same cattle put out in a sheltered sunny yard, protected from the wind and getting the full benefit of the solar furnace, will eat less hay and give more milk. Early vegetables should always be planted in sunny, sheltered gardens for the same reason; and true economy would also lead us to select a sheltered valley facing the sun for a house, in preference to a windy hill top. Even a house is warmed by the sun, and a wooden dwelling protected from the wind by other buildings or by woods or hills will require less fuel to keep it warm in winter than one shaded from the sun by trees or exposed to high winds. City tenements for the same reason show a difference in rent between sunny rooms and rooms where the sun never shines. The sunny rooms command a premium because warmer and more healthful than north rooms. In arranging crops on a farm it is often observed that fields that slope to the south give earlier crops than those that are level or that face the north.

The fact that the sun gives so much heat has led to many experiments to see if it might not be used to warm buildings and as a source of steam-power. One of the most simple of these experiments was tried near Boston not long ago and gave curious, though not very practical, results. Under the windows of a dwelling-house were arranged slabs of dark colored slates covered with glass so arranged that there was a small air space between the glass and the slate. Below these were openings for the fresh air, and above were openings leading into the house. The sun shining on the slates raised them to a high temperature and heated the air under the glass and as the air expanded in the heat, it moved upward into the house and warmed the rooms as long as the sun shone.

Experiments to ascertain if the heat of the sun could be made useful in making steam have been made in Europe and in this country. Large reflecting mirrors were used to concentrate the heat of the sun on a small steam-boiler, and the heat was sufficient to make steam that could be used to operate a small steam-engine for a few hours. While these experiments have been successful in obtaining heat and power, yet they are not of practical value as the heat is apt to be cut off by clouds and is always lost at night. In actual work the only real value of the heat of the sun has been found in warming greenhouses and other glass structures and in the protection given to plants and animals by shelter from the winds whereby the air in which they live is made warmer by the sun.

Looked at in a broader way, the sun is, indeed, the great stove on which all life on this planet depends. Its heat expands the air on tropic seas, and they rise burdened with watery vapor, and dryer, cooler winds move in from the poles to take their place. The water-laden air moves north and drops its fatness on every continent. The sun is the engine that keeps the vast machinery of the climates in motion. The clouds drop their water on cold mountains, and the brooks and streams flow down to the sea turning countless turbine-wheels and water-wheels and thus supplying power to our mills. The winds moved by the command of the sun, or rather by the difference of heat that it bestows in different parts of the world, turn our windmills and drive our ships. In like manner the heat of the sun once caused millions of plants to grow that, sinking in their native soils, formed the coal that now gives us fuel for heat and power; and thus the sun laid the foundations of our civilization before even the mountains were brought forth where now lie our treasures of fuel.

Heat expands and cold contracts, and everything warmed by the sun expands under its gentle heat. Every rail on all our railroads expands and grows perceptibly longer in bright sunshine, and contracts and grows shorter whenever a cloud cuts off the heat, or the earth in turning moves away from the sun. So it is found necessary to leave a little space between every rail wherein it can stretch itself in hot summer days. Were all the rails pushed close together in laying the track, the first day of hot sunshine would pull the track to pieces, or render it so uneven that it could not be used. Every iron bridge stretches in the sunlight and would tear itself to pieces were it not carefully adjusted for this expansion in the sun and given a chance to freely move on its foundations whenever the warm fingers of the sunshine are laid upon it.

Brooklyn Bridge is in four distinct pieces with plenty of room between to move, and it does move every day. In warm sunshine it is longer by several inches than on a cold night. The cables of the bridge are continuous, but the expansion caused by heat lengthens the cables and they let

the bridge sink two or three feet in the middle. Even a passing cloud hiding the sun for a few moments, will cause the entire bridge to rise in the middle by cooling and contracting the cables. I have personally measured the movement of Brooklyn Bridge on a hot summer's day between bright sunshine and the shade caused by clouds, and have seen that it moved over one inch in less than two hours. In building the great bronze Liberty in New York harbor, the same thing had to be guarded against, and provision is made to allow the whole vast figure to move under the expansion caused by the heat of the sun. The movement, owing to the irregular surface of the statue, is not visible, as in the Brooklyn Bridge, yet it is there. Even Bunker Hill Monument, which is built wholly of stone, is distorted out of shape every day by the sun, though the movement

cannot be proved except by certain experiments made for the purpose.

What will finally become of our stellar stove no man can positively say; yet, judging from what we know already, it is quite possible that it is already burning out. When its fires finally die down, the end of our planet is at hand and all life here will slowly, or suddenly perhaps, become extinct by freezing, and our planet will meet its end as a dead star swinging through the awful cold of the stellar spaces. People of fervid imagination have thought the world would come to an end in a general conflagration. It is much more likely our stellar stove will go out and the world will calmly freeze up. Of the two methods of ending earthly history, the latter will be evidently the more comfortable.

## WOMEN IN JOURNALISM.

BY IDA M. TARBELL.

A complete list of the representative women of the day would include the names of a large number of journalists. There would be Mary Booth of *Harper's Bazar*, Mary Mapes Dodge of *St. Nicholas*, Ella Farnum Pratt of *Wide Awake*, Lucy Stone and Alice Stone Blackwell of *The Woman's Journal*, Jeanette Gilder of *The Critic*, Kate Upson Clark of *Good Cheer*, Estelle M. Hatch ("Jean Kincaid") of the *Boston Globe*, Sallie Joy White of the *Boston Advertiser*, Margaret E. Sangster of the *New York Christian Intelligencer*, Rebecca Harding Davis of *The Inquirer*, Jennie June of *Demorest's Monthly*, Ellen Hutchinson of the *New York Tribune*, and scores more of honored names, made familiar by connection with leading periodicals.

If an estimate of the relative number of women finding employment in different channels was made, the various branches of journalism, departmental, reportorial, and editorial, would be found to contain a respectable percentage of the whole.

The paragraph column of the newspaper, especially of papers which devote attention to the woman question, contains an increasing number of attractive items concerning women in journalism.

Ambitious women cannot but be fascinated by the facts revealed. If money, independence, and social position are within the reach of one woman, why not of another? The *raison d'être* of the present article is to give a tentative answer to this question.

There is, perhaps, no profession whose requirements are less understood by women than that of journalism. There are few editors, who have not learned from the applications for positions which their mails contain, how crude an idea the average woman has of the work. Her usual plea for fitness is that she "was considered a good essay-writer when in school," testing herself by the popular notion that a good journalist is one who is able to say bright things, make rhymes, and write essays. Now "essay-writing," however admirable, will not make a journalist.

Journalism is an organization for turning out periodical reading matter; and whether the particular product be a country newspaper, a city daily, or a monthly magazine, it requires a complicated, many-sided labor to produce it. Writing is but one of the many parts of the business. Before anything can be written, the policy of the periodical must be considered, the relative importance of different subjects, decided, and materials, collected. After the actual writing, comes the necessary editing which decides whether the communication

is on the line of the paper, is properly written, is too long or short, and is prepared for the printer. A process of proof-reading and making-up follows the editing. Each one of these operations is quite as legitimate journalism as the writing, and quite as necessary.

The woman who would become a journalist must fit into the organization wherever she is needed. She may be asked to read articles and prepare them for the printer, to condense a paper of five thousand words into one thousand without omitting a point or weakening an argument, read proof, hold copy for the proof-reader, write advertising paragraphs, attend to editorial correspondence, look after the make-up of the "forms," prepare advertising circulars, review books, write obituaries, report events, write head lines, answer questions, look after the exchanges, make clippings, compile articles, write editorials, or do a hundred other things. If she earns a permanent place she must do some one of these things better than any other available person, and before she rises to an editorial position she ought to know how to do them all, and what is more know when others are doing them right.

Journalism is by no means purely literary work, nor is it without its disadvantages. The halo which surrounds it is largely fictitious. Every department of the work has more or less drudgery connected with it; the editor-in-chief knows what he wants and does not want, and all work must be done in accordance with his views, often in direct opposition to personal tastes; the hurry of the work particularly on daily and weekly papers is a heavy strain; the associations in reportorial positions are not always pleasant; advancement is often slow, as even a person well-fitted for the work is a long time obtaining thorough command of his resources.

The disadvantages peculiar to women are not many. A greater liberality of ideas as a rule characterizes journalists than other professional men, and the question of ability is usually the only one raised. There are certain kinds of reporting as police and morgue news impossible to a woman; but it is a kind of news which advancing civilization makes more and more unpopular.

From a somewhat extended correspondence on this point, I find that, as a rule, the women who have been active in journalism find its disadvantages to be those incident to the profession and not those arising from sex. Mrs. Marion V. Dudley, formerly of the *Milwaukee Sentinel*, and now president of the Wisconsin Author's Club, gives as her opinion of



its disadvantages as "necessary haste, monotony, and often superficiality." Mrs. A. S. Duniway, formerly of the *New North West*, of Portland, Oregon, says, "You have no time to correct your blunders until after the world has seen them, and then it is too late; your best friends will often misconstrue your motives, and your worst enemies will assail you in publications that they are cautious to keep out of your reach till it is too late to checkmate their movements. The salaries paid to journalists are fickle; sometimes a writer makes a lucky hit, but with the vast majority, it will always be simple drudgery, as illy paid as other labor." Lucy Stone finds the greatest disadvantage that one is "all the time tempted to lower his standard to catch the popular breeze and go with the current and become as cheap and poor as it may be"—a temptation to which she, of all journalists, has never yielded. Miss C. J. Bartlett, formerly the editor of the *Oshkosh Daily Times* and at present pastor of All Souls' Unitarian Church of Sioux Falls, Dakota, gives as her verdict, "not being what is called 'a good all round man,'" but adds, "a woman who understands her business and does not presume on her womanhood is almost always treated with courtesy."

The advantages, however, more than counterbalance this enumeration. If one has proved herself capable, work can nearly always be obtained with ease. A successful journalist must progress in ideas, in information, in capacity for work; this fact makes the calling particularly desirable. The constant change of view and subjects keeps the mind from falling into "ruts," though this advantage is offset by the danger of superficiality. Journalism offers large opportunities for doing good, for influencing public opinion, and for purifying the atmosphere of the times. Socially a woman journalist of education and refinement holds large power. With her more than with any other class of women lies the power to establish the *salon* as an American social institution. In not a few cases women journalists have accomplished something of this kind. Mary Clemmer's home on Capitol Hill, in Washington, was in her time, a center for the meeting of many rare men and women. Miss Booth's Saturday evenings have become a social feature of literary life in New York. Harriet Prescott Spofford says of these gatherings: "If there is such a thing in this country as a *salon*, it is to be found here, where every Saturday night may be met an assemblage of the beauty, wit, and wisdom, resident or transient, in the city." The present administration in Washington has done not a little to further the social position of women journalists by the kindly recognition it has given them.

Capital is essential for the would-be journalist. This capital consists in qualities rather than acquisitions. No "School of Journalism" can hope to furnish them. The first of these qualities is the power to work continuously until a task is done. "The two blades to the editorial scissors are thrift and industry," said Samuel Bowles, and the habits of all successful journalists confirm his statement. Mary Booth sits in the editorial office of *Harper's Bazar* from nine in the morning until four in the afternoon, taking only a light lunch at her desk. She says: "Editorial work, like woman's work, is never done and the planning of which it very largely consists goes on day and night without interruption." For nineteen years she has followed this plan, taking only brief vacations. Mrs. Frank Leslie, who is editor-in-chief and publisher of all the various periodicals bearing that familiar name, looks after the business and the editing of her large establishment, reading all the proofs, and approving every make-up. The ability to work continuously twelve months out of the year is the price of success in

journalism. It is not a spurt for a week or month and then an "easy time" but a strong steady pull day in and day out.

The power to work makes health an essential. Indeed, no ambitious woman should go into journalism without this qualification. While she may do the work of a department, she cannot carry the responsibility of higher positions without the steady nerve and the fire which health alone makes possible. Enthusiasm she must have, not over her hobby alone, but over things in general, a power to interest herself in anything; in the wording of a patent medicine "ad," the report of a dairymen's meeting, or the latest development in the European war situation.

General information such as the college or a broad and thoughtful course of reading supplies, is indispensable. There is really no information that will not come in play, and the more special knowledge the better. Moral, social, and political science and history are of the first importance; then large familiarity with the men, the customs, the industries, and the opinions of the day; languages are splendid tools, so is a general knowledge of the church, science, art, music, and the drama.

The value of a good English style to a journalist cannot be overestimated. A style clear, vigorous, crisp, nervy, is to a certain extent a natural gift, but if it is not natural, clearness, at least, may be cultivated, and a long way toward vigor is never saying a foolish or unnecessary thing. Mrs. Esther T. Housh of *The Woman's Magazine*, says on this point, "Culture will show, like birth. If a journalist can have both she has an heritage. The gift of saying sharp truths in smooth words may be natural, but it can be acquired."

No matter how brilliant a paragrapher, or leader-writer one is, if his statements are not accurate, if his logic is shaky, he cannot succeed. A slip in a fact, or a conclusion, is even more striking if it occurs in a brilliant sentence. This need of care pervades every department of the work. The reporter who calls John L. Smith, John S. Smith, will find himself in the traditional "hot-water"; and he who presents a "make-up put together with a pitch-fork" is very liable before the edition is run to conclude with the disgusted small boy that "life is not what it is cracked up to be."

Self-control is an excellent journalistic weapon. The woman who presents a carefully prepared report of what seems to her a very important event and sees the editorial "blue" go crashing through her fine touches, or who is confronted by some vexatious oversight in her proof-reading or copy-handling, feels like crying. But tears are not a part of the journalistic capital. An editor with a daily, a weekly, or a magazine form on his hands has no leisure for "feelings." It is useless to tell him as dear old Burton does that "a woman in tears is no more to be minded than a goose getting its feet wet," he cannot see it in that light. Control over personal tastes is quite as essential as control over feelings. When a woman enters journalism she must not put forward her femininity to such an extent as to demand that the habits of an office be changed on her account; nor can she presume on her womanhood. "I can't keep track of my lady clerks," said the head of a government department to me in Washington, "a few of them make themselves so much more numerous than the same number of men." A churlish thing to say, perhaps, but the worst of it is, that not infrequently such a remark is true; and when it is true, it is fatal to the genuine success of women whether they be in government employ, or in journalism.

One more quality,—it is the power of growing. Apply this test before entering journalism. Can you thrive under

drudgery? This is the test of success. Ella Farnum Pratt charmingly says, "Good editors are born, not made; they get their food and sun, dew, bracing wind, and baptismal rain, from all sources and *grow right along* no matter where they stand. Transplanted, their daily experience yields special food. They will thrive, too, upon the delightful day-long drudgeries of their work. Be sure of this last test in deciding upon your 'born editor.'"

As a supplement to this extended list of qualifications read the following opinions of successful women journalists, and remember that the points they make are in no sense theoretical, but are convictions arising from actual experience. Lucy Stone says, "Unflagging interest in a subject, general information, wide-awake interest in current events"; Mrs. Dudley, "Patience, common sense, good judgment, quick perceptions, and action"; Miss Bartlett, "A nose for news, the ability to appreciate what the public will be interested in, the ability to put what you have to say in a brief, terse, but conclusive way"; Lillian Whiting of the *Boston Traveller*, "Health, temperamental ability, keeping touch with literature and life, fairmindedness."

But if a woman knows she can work, has good health, can arouse an interest in anything, is well-informed, of good judgment, and has a "stiff upper lip" she must still learn journalism by actually doing it. There is but one "finishing school,"—experience. Jennie June began her career with dramatic notices written to relieve her husband. Jeanette Gilder's first experience was on the *Newark Daily Morning Register*. She wanted experience and staid by the paper through some stormy weather in order to get it. Her subsequent success proves her wisdom.

A woman who has spent half her life in journalism at the West, and is now editing a magazine in New York, says: "The women who succeed in journalism, or any other profession or business, are those possessed of brains and energy enough to 'make a way,' if there is none already prepared for them."

Mary Clemmer declares that "comparatively few appreciate the value of the discipline of trained faculties that may come through doing faithfully and well, the drudgery, so to speak, of intellectual work," and adds, "I once entered into a written contract to write a column per day on any subject I was instructed to write on, for three years in advance, and at the end of that three years I had not for a single day failed of filling my task, which included everything from book reviews, comments on the Government, public men and affairs, to a common advertisement paragraph. You see that I did not miss the apprenticeship of literary work." During the last year of this contract she received a salary of five thousand dollars; a practical proof of the value of "drudgery."

There are notable exceptions, of course, to the rule of apprenticeship. Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge after a successful career as an author became associate editor of the *Hearth and Home*, and it was from that position that she was called to take charge of *St. Nicholas*. Miss Booth stepped at once from literary work into the editorship of *Harper's Bazar*. Ella Farnum Pratt started in the editorial chair of *Wide Awake*. But these are rare cases. Where a woman is known to have unusual critical and literary ability she may

be given a high position, but it is exceptional. Inexperience is a dangerous thing.

The woman who aims at becoming a journalist must be satisfied with any respectable opening. Of one thing, however, she may be sure, her advancement will be as rapid as her ability, willingness, and adaptability are great. A woman who shows that she can turn her hand to anything in an office is too rare a bird to be kept long in the background.

While almost every variety of journalistic work is suitable for women, there are several departments pre-eminently so. The household column is growing in favor, and only a woman can edit such a department with skill. This variety of journalism has introduced several successful editors to the public. Kate Upson Clark, now of *Good Cheer*, first made her reputation by her wise, bright, and sympathetic editing of the "Helping Hand" in the *Philadelphia Press*. Mrs. Louisa Knapp, now editor of the *Ladies' Home Journal* at a salary of five thousand dollars per year, did her first editorial work on the household department of the *Tribune and Farmer*.

There are many kinds of reportorial work in which women excel; the social field is eminently hers. She has the light, bright touch combined with the good taste which makes the social column so fascinating and so inoffensive.

Philanthropy and moral reform, are pre-eminently woman's professions, and the aid she may give through the press is incalculable. The work of Helen Campbell for the *New York Tribune* in her "Prisoners of Poverty," those thrilling pictures of the life of the poor of New York City, is a type of work which sooner or later the press must espouse, and will do best through women. It is the duty of the one-half of the world to find out how the other half is living, and no means can be more effective and far-reaching than that which Mrs. Campbell is using.

In a recent article Thomas Wentworth Higginson wrote: "I am told by editors that you may almost count on the fingers of one hand, the women in America to whom you can assign a subject for a magazine paper, requiring scholarly effort and labor, and have the work well done. This is the gap that needs to be filled by literary women at present. The supply of second grade fiction—and by this is meant all fiction inferior in grade to George Eliot's—is now tolerably well secured. But the demand for general literary work of a solid and thoughtful nature, demanding both a scholarship and a trained power of expression—this is never very well supplied among men, and is, with few exceptions, unsupplied among American women." While the work here referred to is properly literary work it is of a nature that is easily done in connection with purely journalistic work. Where a member of a staff can write careful and scholarly papers of the nature Mr. Higginson refers to, he becomes exceedingly valuable. The increased number of women who are receiving college education and looking toward journalism for work will do well to consider Mr. Higginson's suggestion.

The conclusion from this brief review of the profession and the qualifications it demands is inevitable. It is a field wide open to women. The standard it raises is high, but the opportunity is as great as her ability. Any woman who can do as strong and finished work as a man will find a position.

## SUNDAY READINGS.

SELECTED BY CHANCELLOR J. H. VINCENT, LL. D.

### DEATH.

[April 3.]

Flown on the wings of rapture! Is this death?  
His heart is still; his beaded brow is cold;  
His wasted breast struggles for breath no more;  
And his pale features hardened with the stress  
Of Life's resistance, momentarily subside  
Into a smile, calm as a twilight lake  
Spent with the images of rising stars.  
We have seen Evil in his countless forms  
In these poor lives; have met his armed hosts  
In dread encounter and discomfiture;  
And languished in captivity to them,  
Until we lost our courage and our faith;  
And here we see their Chieftain—Terror's King!  
He cuts the knot that binds the weary soul  
To faithless passions, sateless appetites,  
And powers perverted, and it flies away  
Singing toward Heaven. He turns and looks at us,  
And finds us weeping with our gratitude—  
Full of sweet sorrow,—sorrow sweeter far  
Than the supremest ecstasy of joy.

And this is death! Think you that raptured soul,  
Now walking humbly in the golden streets,  
Bearing the precious burden of a love  
Too great for utterance, or with hushed heart  
Drinking the music of the ransomed throng,  
Counts death an evil?—evil, sickness, pain,  
Calamity, or aught that God prescribed  
To cure it of its sin, or bring it where  
The healing hand of Christ might touch it? No!  
He is a man to-night—a man in Christ.  
This was his childhood, here; and as we give  
A smile of wonder to the little woes  
That drew the tears from out our young eyes—  
The kind corrections and severe constraints  
Imposed by those who loved us—so he sees  
A father's chastisement in all the ill  
That filled his life with darkness; so he sees  
In every evil a kind instrument  
To chasten, elevate, correct, subdue,  
And fit him for that heavenly estate—  
Saintship in Christ—the Manhood Absolute!

—From Dr. J. G. Holland's "Bitter Sweet."

[April 10.]

Midnight and silence! In the West unveiled,  
The broad full moon is shining, with the stars.  
On mount and valley, forest, roof, and rock,  
On billowy hills smooth-stretching to the sky,  
On rail and wall, on all things far and near,  
Cling the bright crystals,—all the earth a floor  
Of polished silver, pranked with bending form,  
Uplifting to the light their precious weight  
Of pearls and diamonds, set in palest gold.  
The storm is dead; and when it rolled away  
It took no star from heaven, but left to earth  
Such legacy of beauty as the Wind—  
The light-robed shepherdess from Cuban groves—

Driving soft showers before her, and warm airs,  
And her wide-scattered flocks of wet-winged birds,  
Never bestowed upon the waiting Spring.  
Pale, silent, smiling, cold, and beautiful!  
Do storms die thus? And is it this to die?

Midnight and silence! In that hallowed room  
God's full-orbed peace is shining, with the stars,  
On head and hand, on brow, and lip, and eye,  
On folded arms, on broad unmoving breast,  
On the white-sanded floor, on everything,  
Rests the pale radiance, while bending forms  
Stand all around, loaded with precious weight  
Of jewels such as holy angels wear.

The man is dead; and when he passed away  
He blotted out no good, but left behind  
Such wealth of faith, such store of love and trust  
As breath of joy, in-floating from the isles  
Smiled on by ceaseless summer, and endued  
With foliage and flowers perennial,  
Never conveyed to the enchanted soul.  
Do men die thus? And is it this to die?

Midnight and silence! At each waiting bed  
Husband and wife embracing, kneel in prayer,  
And lips unused to such a benison  
Breathe blessings upon evil, and give thanks  
For knowledge of its sacred ministry.  
An infant nestles on a mother's breast,  
Whose head is pillowed where it has not lain  
For months of wasted life—the tale all told,  
And confidence and love for aye secure.

The widow and the virgin; where are they?  
The morn shall find them watching with the dead,  
Like the two angels at the tomb of Christ,—  
One at the head, the other at the foot,—  
Guarding a sepulcher whose occupant  
Has risen, and rolled the heavy stone away!  
—From Dr. J. G. Holland's "Bitter Sweet."

[April 17.]

Christianity has done an immense work in teaching men  
to say "I," in giving men individually a sense of their  
own separate self-hood, waking up in them depths of self-  
consciousness; making them feel, each of them, that they  
are centers of personal energy. Not only does it make us  
more and more realize how different we are from machines;  
not only able to transmit what we have received, but able to  
push out into the light, yes, and into being, what we have  
not received; what originates with us, a pure fresh start,  
coinage from our own souls, ungrandsired offspring from  
our own will, little gods in a small way, miniature creators  
in a toy-world. Philosophy cannot say much about this,  
but experience knows it, and the light of revelation, shin-  
ing not only up into the divine, but just as much down into  
the human, clears and intensifies our experimental knowl-  
edge of it.

We learn heartily to know that we are not links in a chain



of sequence. Motives do not move us, we move ourselves, although in the light and at the suggestion of motives; move ourselves as the great God moved Himself when He came out of the everlasting silence, and said, "Let there be light"; little sparkling ingots of divinity scattered up and down the centuries like star-kernels strewn through the furrows and acres of the heavenly spaces. The Gospel teaches not only the monarch and the prince and the aristocrat, but the yeoman, to write "I" with a capital; and the letter is capitalized because there is first a sense of self-capitalization. *I* do these things, not something back of me, but *I*; not something simply working through me, but *I*. I mold my purpose, I create my own behavior, I determine my own act. Just that is one of the most startling features of our humanity. In fact it is just that that makes out the basis of all our grandeur as personal and moral beings. In that lies the fact of personality; in that roots the possibility of morality. I am no automaton. I am not a puppet jumping to the pull of the strings. My act is *my* act; it is *I* that determine it.

Yes, but having taught us this one lesson, if now Christianity does not go a long way further with us, and teach us another supplementary lesson, she has only damned us by her enlightenment. . . . The pith of all our difficulty is in this, that under the patronage of Christianity we have learned one lesson without yet having thoroughly acquired its counter-weight; we have learned the superb lesson of our self-energizing power; we have learned to know our act as something which dates purely from us, as something which leaps forth from the creative self-projection of our own will; but the defect in our personal character and the infirmity of our civilization lies here, that we do not deeply see and feel that prior to the act the track is already laid and spiked and ballasted upon which, before God, that act is bound to run.

We are free to act, and that we know; but as moral creatures we are not free (using the word in its Bible sense) to determine the direction which our act shall take, and that lesson we have only half-learned. We can make our act, but the instant we presume to draw the line our act shall move upon, we are mutinying against the Eternal, are stepping into the domain of license already, and the spirit of license is the genius of anarchism. The lines are drawn. We are born into an administration of law. That is what law means—drawn lines. "Free, but bond-servants." If we are true to our make, we are locomotives on the railway, if only the locomotive had the power to move itself. That is moral liberty, self-energy clinging to the rail and sliding along a clear track. And self-energy jumping the rail, thumping on the ties, and going over the embankment, that is license, lawlessness, anarchy—and all disobedience is an-

archy, young anarchy, anarchy in the green. Conscience is the flange with which we rim into the irons. The irons are there, were there, there before Sinai, there before the granite was hot that cooled into Sinai; "Free, but bond-servants." No true liberty but such as consists with the most scrupulous bond-service. Here is where individually and politically we need toning up.—*From a Sermon on I. Peter II. 16, by Charles H. Parkhurst, D.D.*

[April 24.]

#### BUILDING.

Now what does the common sense of the greater part and the better part of our race affirm concerning human nature and human destiny? This four-fold postulate: man is an immortal, religious, fallen, responsible being. . . .

According to what plan, or what foundation, of what materials, and with what sort of workmanship must such a being as man build up the edifice of character? The plan must be broad enough and far-reaching enough to befit the august conception of a soul endowed with eternal duration and eternal improvability. The foundation must be absolute truth and goodness—truth intellectual and goodness ethical. Oh, how the speculations of all ages have rung the changes on these fundamental ideas; and how the greatest and best of men have always sought after them as the only basis of character! The materials built into the edifice must be the most solid and enduring; and the work, the most honest and painstaking.

These are the inferences which a fair study of man's nature logically compels. That man who lives for the present, or for this world only, is branded by his own nature as a fool. The most scorching condemnation that can visit him springs up from within him. It was not the devoutest of Christians, but the most sagacious of moralists, the most acute and philosophic man of the world, who, after full trial of all this world had to offer, gave as his deliberate verdict concerning the true good of man; "Let us hear the conclusion of the whole matter: fear God and keep his commandments, for this is the whole duty of man. For God shall bring every work into judgment, with every secret thing, whether it be good or whether it be evil."

Life is quite too important a thing to be frittered away on secularities only, no matter how majestic the fashion or interest of the passing hour may reckon them. Any scheme of life which fails to submit it to the domination of the august "powers of the world to come" is an impertinence. . . . To ignore them is the supreme folly of man. For a man, with the capacities and destiny of human nature in him, to ignore these truths, is as unscientific as it would be for a geologist to ignore granite; or an astronomer, gravitation.—*Bishop Cyrus D. Foss.*

## STUDIES OF MOUNTAINS.

BY ERNEST INGERSOLL.

### CHAPTER VII. INDUSTRIES.

The useful products and their attendant industries distinctively belonging to mountains do not form a long list, but comprise some highly important items, arising out of those circumstances of structure, climate, or surface-growth peculiar to elevated regions.

The most important of all these is the digging and purifying of metals; and it may be said, in general, that all mining (except for certain kinds of coal and iron) belongs to

mountain-ranges. (It does not follow that a mining locality is necessarily greatly elevated above the sea, though often the case; some of the best mines in Colorado, for example, are on the summits of the very loftiest peaks.) In fact, were it not for the natural operations which upheaved the mountains, we should have no access to the precious metals.

The volcanic phenomena and lava-overflows that may occur along the lines of weakness in the earth's crust marked by mountain-chains, have been explained. To the same

operations are due *veins*, which are cracks caused by some fracture of the rocks under slow or convulsive strain, afterward filled with crystallized rock of a different kind or structure.

This material may have been carried in from the "country-rock" on each side, or may have come from far below. These fissures may have opened down to molten regions, whence liquid rock will gush in to fill, or, perhaps, overflow, them; but more commonly the vein-matter has been sent into the fissure from below in the shape of heated vapors, bearing minerals in solution; or the moisture, heated and charged with carbonic-acid gas dissolved these minerals out of the neighboring rocks and collected them in the crevices. There they were condensed and deposited, in the form of crystals, on the walls of the vein until it had been filled and had cooled into solid stone.

Many veins consist of quartz alone, silica being one of the most common constituents of rocks; but countless other materials enter into their composition, some of which bear a great variety of minerals, either separately or combined in almost innumerable ways. Thus all of the useful metals, except iron, occur in veins,—gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, platinum, and all the rest; and the compound containing any one or more of these is termed an "ore." Veins and ores, from the nature of their origin, can only appear within systems of upheavals; and hence mining for the higher metals is a montanic industry, essentially. The occurrence of river-brought beds of gravel and sand, called placers, through which particles of gold, platinum, tin, etc., may be disseminated, and whence they are often gathered, is not the exception to this statement which it seems, since a mountain vein must always be the parent of a foot-hill placer.

Not all elevated regions afford profitable mining, however. Some ranges contain almost no ores; and their distribution is unequal in amount as well as geographically.

"Iron is heaped in mountain-piles  
And gluts the laggard forges,  
But gold-flakes gleam in dim defiles  
And lonely gorges."

Let us glance at the mountain systems of the globe in their metalliferous aspect. Kamchatka has native copper, magnetic iron, mica, and sulphur, while its foot-hills furnish amber. The Mongolian mountains furnish gold and probably all other minerals procured in their southwesterly parts, where the Chinese provinces of Kan-Soo and Se-Chuen, on the border of Thibet, yield great quantities of copper; and in Yun-Nan and Quei-Chow, south of Se-Chun, minerals are the principal out-go, comprising an extensive variety. In Quei-Chow is the widest and richest quick-silver deposit known. In Yun-Nan, gold, silver, copper, and tin occur plentifully, beside the jade<sup>1</sup>, rubies, and other precious stones for which the western side of the same ranges (in Siam and Burma) are celebrated. From Siam, tin forms one of the leading exports, while antimony and zinc occur there in quantity among more common ores.

Moving eastward along the Himalaya, we see no great plentitude of minerals, though gold is washed out of the sands all along the base. The vast plateau of eastern Thibet and its lofty rim, near Kashmir, produce both sundried and rock salt, dug sometimes at the altitude of fourteen or fifteen thousand feet, and carried down into the valleys by hardy people, who transport it on the backs of sheep, and thus eke out their scanty subsistence.

On the northern face of the Altai are Russian mines for the precious metals, distinguished by the abundance of those rare and beautiful ores of copper, malachite<sup>2</sup> and lapis lazuli<sup>3</sup>, the latter especially around Lake Baikal. Gems of many

kinds, opal, beryl, and chrysolite in particular, are found in the Altai range; while platinum<sup>4</sup> and iridium<sup>5</sup> are rarities almost peculiar to the eastern slope of the Urals,—a chain characterized by the great variety of its ores, and the possession of minerals almost unknown elsewhere. The westward faces of both the Ural and the Altai are deficient in lodes. Persia is noted chiefly as a producer of rock salt (Lake Urumiah). The Caucasus contains iron and copper in abundance; and to it belong geologically the naphtha<sup>6</sup> and petroleum of the Caspian district.

The Carpathians are rich in minerals, and remarkable for their lofty deposits of rock salt, while zinc, asbestos<sup>7</sup>, and graphite<sup>8</sup>, are among the more uncommon kinds on their list. Greece and Sardinia are also heavy producers of zinc; Italy, of abestus and ornamental building and sculpturing stones; and Bavaria, of lithographic stone. The Hungarian and Tyrolean Alps formerly contained extensive gold-workings, but these are now of reduced importance. The Swiss and French Alps are conspicuous by poverty in ores; but all the German mountains, especially the Hartz, hold valuable deposits. Spain and Portugal are auriferous, while England (Cornwall) is famous for its tin, and Scandinavia, for its extra good iron and some special metals. (The total mining and metallurgical product of Great Britain is nearly four times as great as that of Germany or of the United States.)

Coming to the New World, we find the eastern mountains of North America endowed with some useful mines. Nova Scotia gives gold; Quebec, asbestos and graphite; New England, marble and other fine building stones; the Blue Ridge, iron of various sorts, pottery clays, zinc (New Jersey), asbestos, manganese<sup>9</sup>, mica, gold, corundum<sup>10</sup>, and gems, especially toward its southern extremity, yet shows long spaces of unproductivity. The Laurentian heights about Lake Superior are without a rival for metallic copper and native silver (now about exhausted), and have furnished much gold. Iron and other metals are hidden in the Ozarks, of southern Missouri.

Crossing to the western border of the continent, we find the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada abounding in minerals, which almost alone support the population west of the one hundredth meridian. The Rockies contain an amazing diversity of ores, and some specialties, as "the tellurides of gold"<sup>11</sup>; silver, copper, lead, are, however, the prevalent minerals, in a great variety of manifestations. Gold is most frequent in southern Colorado, and central Montana, and British Columbia.

The long coast-system, reaching from Alaska to Panama, is nowhere without metals, though the northern end has shown comparatively little. Despite the silver of Nevada and gold of the Sacramento, cinnabar<sup>12</sup> is the *peculiar* product of California. Gold and tin characterize northwestern Mexico, mainly confined to the Pacific slope. The Mexican mountains generally are noted for their silver; that country, it is estimated, having contributed more than half of the whole silver supply of the world. An exceedingly long and diversified list of ores belongs to Mexico, its highest ranges being marked especially as sources of obsidian<sup>13</sup> and sulphur, cinnabar, tin, bismuth<sup>14</sup>, antimony<sup>15</sup> and alabaster<sup>16</sup>.

One of the local industries is the gathering of free sulphur from Popocatepetl. This is done by bands of Indians who have their huts at the foot of the cone, about twelve thousand feet above the sea, and go up to their work daily. "The view of the interior of the crater is always completely obscured by the sulphur vapor, which constantly rises from the opening in the bottom called *respiraderos*. It is at first

of a greenish color, then condenses and falls in yellow drops, and finally forms into beautiful crystals. . . . Since the mountain has given out sulphurous vapors for centuries, and at the present time something like a ton of sulphur is deposited daily, the amount of the mineral existing there is almost beyond estimation. It would hardly be an exaggeration to say that the upper part of the mountain is an immense block of sulphur, enclosed in a shell of rock a few yards thick."

A plan is now on foot to lead a tunnel through the wall of the crater directly to the sulphur deposits, and connect its mouth by a narrow-gauge railroad with Amecameca, and it is quite likely that in a few years this famous mountain will have acquired an unthought-of industrial importance. The sulphur obtained is of better quality than that of Sicily, which at present supplies (from the *solfataras* of *Ætna*) three-fourths of what the world uses; and it can be made more cheaply. Sulphur-making is a frightfully unhealthy occupation, however, and the Indian workmen last but a few years amid its fumes. Pumice<sup>17</sup> is another commercial product of both of these and the Asiatic volcanoes.

While gold first led to the exploration of the mountains of Central and South America, silver and copper have proved the main-stays of mining there. The Andean chain between Chili and the pampas is especially rich in both these metals, Chili sending to market two-thirds of all the copper made, and silver constituting the principal universal wealth of Bolivia and the Argentine Republic.

Australia produces gold, tin, and some minor metals, mainly from the hills along its southern border; while the mountainous islands of the East Indies all yield precious metals and gems. The bulk of all the tin used, for example (at least until recently), came from Banca and Billiton, in the Java Sea; and until lately Ceylon nearly supplied the world with graphite. The uplands of Nubia and Abyssinia are gold-bearing, and furnish black and red granites and other valuable building stones; the west-coast mountains have long been famous for their gold (whence the name of the coin *guinea*) and the Cape of Good Hope has diamonds and other mineral deposits.

To reckon all the people given a livelihood by working these mines in the mountains of the globe, would be to count up a large share of the world's industrious population. Then add to these the thousands of lumbermen and fuel cutters, for the mountains are the nurseries of trees, not only, but their conservators, since there agriculture has least inducement to clear them away. Moreover they often sustain forests upon their moist ridges in the midst of treeless plains. Hence mountainous regions give employment to a large population in felling trees, making or moving logs and lumber. Certain highlands bear particularly valuable timber, like the Douglas fir of the Cascades, the redwoods of the Californian coast-range, the teak of Burma, and the cedars of Lebanon.

The gathering of dye-woods, resins, gums, and medicinal plants is one montanic industry allied to this; a second, is the peeling of barks for tanners' use; and a third, the cultivation on the highest Mexican tablelands of the agave<sup>18</sup>, whose juice is brewed into *pulque* and whose fiber has multifarious utilities. Hunting and trapping, for sport or profit, in the rocky and forested mountains which still harbor

game, furnishes an occupation for many mountaineers.

In Europe and southern Asia, most of the Alpine heights are utilized as pastures, nearly all the cattle and sheep raised there belonging distinctively to the mountains, for land in the plains is too valuable in Europe, and too arid in Asia, as a rule, for grazing purposes. This is prominent in the Swiss Alps, where every spring, as soon as the snow has left the wide green slopes which intervene between the woods and the line of perpetual snow, the guardians of the domestic herds and flocks owned in the valleys, take them up there, and stay with them, attending to the calves, taking the milk and preparing cheese or butter. These guardians are generally young women, and they stay alone, save for occasional visitors, until autumn, living in picturesque little *chalets* high upon the crags. All books relating to Switzerland and the Tyrol are full of descriptions of this romantic vocation, but none contains a more vivid picture than the works of Reclus, and Graham's "Gaddings with a Primitive People".

The elevated steppes of Russia, Asia Minor (the home of the mohair goat), the trans-Caspian countries, and the Tibetan plateaus, are all noted herding regions. In the high Himalaya we find whole communities wandering in summer on pastures twelve thousand to fifteen thousand feet above the sea, in charge of yaks, ponies, sheep, and goats. The goats are those whose wool is applied to making Kashmir shawls,—which should be counted as one of the industries, especially pertaining to our subject, and unfortunately dying out. These summit-people are all carriers and salt-merchants; and trade in the Himalaya could not be carried on were it not for these hardy men and their burden-bearing sheep and oxen, used to exertion at great altitudes.

Finally there is to be considered the guidance and entertainment of seekers after health or pleasure who everywhere resort to the mountains. Out of almost every range burst springs of mineralized water, or lovely lakes and angling streams are held in lofty valleys; or bracing weather and ennobling scenery form attractions enough.

"Thou who wouldst see the lovely and the wild  
Mingled in harmony on Nature's face,  
Ascend our rocky mountains. Let thy foot  
Fail not with weariness, for on their tops  
The beauty and the majesty of earth,  
Spread wide beneath, shall make thee to forget  
The steep and toilsome way. There, as thou standest,  
The haunts of men below thee, and around  
The mountain-summits, thy expanding heart  
Shall feel a kindred with the loftier world  
To which thou art translated, and partake  
The enlargement of thy vision."

So from sea coast and interior prairies, hot cities and dull villages, tourists and sojourners flock to the mountains for recreation. Hotels are built and whole villages exist for the entertainment of these visitors whose pay supports permanent communities. A large class of persons get their livelihood as guides or helpers, or by trading with the visitors. Railways and other means of transportation are provided for them, and give employment to thousands of persons more. The exhibition and enjoyment of mountains has therefore promoted an industry of great importance, and one which is steadily increasing.



## COMMON ERRORS IN ENGLISH.

BY EDWARD EVERETT HALE.

### II.

#### PROVINCIALISMS IN ENGLISH.

In the first of these articles, we studied simply what I suppose must be called vulgarisms, the careless use of language which is not to be justified by any excuse.

We are now to consider a different class of words in English, the use of which has the justification that it is the frequent and common habit of the province, or district, which employs them. In using them, a man does not trespass against universal law, because he has the defense that he is speaking as the people around him speak.

Of course it can be pretended that every province has a right to use its own language; that no one is materially incommoded by such a use; and that there is a certain snobishness, as Mr. Thackeray would say, in pretending to speak the language better than the people who surround you. But it must be remembered that the world is growing smaller and smaller. All right-minded people are glad that it is; and are doing their best that the different parts of the world shall understand each other better and better.

If they are to come into accord with each other, we must all do our best not to have languages break up, which now exist, but to preserve the unity of language as far as possible. In particular, we who are so fortunate as to speak this noble English language, which has extended itself all over the world, and is very largely the language of men of affairs in every nation, ought to see to it that this language is maintained without substantial change, wherever we happen to live. So far as we are educated men and women, a very important part of our business is to maintain this language in its purity, I might say in its classical purity.

We have one great advantage in this effort, which has been expressed with great distinctness by the late Mr. George P. Marsh,<sup>1</sup> who was himself one of the masters of our language. He described the movement of the English language from century to century, as being governed by laws similar to those which govern the earth in its orbit. And he said very wisely, that, just as the earth revolves around the sun, now a little more distant from it, now a little nearer to it, substantially in the same path, century after century, so the English language revolves around the English of King James' Bible; and although it varies from it more or less, from time to time, the language of that book keeps it from any very great permanent change. This remark, which is philosophical and true, has not been much affected by the recent revision of the Bible. For the new translators, or the revisers as they call themselves, were especially eager to make their emendations, so far as they could, in the language of the time of Shakspeare, which was the time of King James.

At the beginning of this century, it was the fashion of ignorant critics in England, when they occasionally alluded to the newly-born United States, to speak of our language as a degradation of their own, a good deal as we might speak of the worst dialect in one of Miss Murfree's books. But as early as the year 1816, Mr. John Pickering,<sup>2</sup> a truly learned student of language, published an essay on the "English language, as spoken in the United States," in which he went to the root of the "Americanisms" which had then been observed. This word in itself, was a new word,

coined for an evident purpose, and is an illustration of a certain class of words which must come into existence under such circumstances as those which have governed the formation of the United States.

Mr. Pickering made the first list of Americanisms, and they are published in a vocabulary by him. It proved at once that these Americanisms might be roughly divided into three classes. *First*, such words as "Americanism," "squaw," etc., which belong to a new state of things requiring a word for expression. *Second*, where the ingenious slang of a small community had extended itself more widely, or, perhaps, where a word coined on a particular occasion had been caught up by a critic, as if it were in general use. Thus, an officer in General Wilkinson's army says, "All ranks were *consternated*." *Third*, it proved that by far the largest class of what were brought together as peculiar American words were the provincialisms of England which have been brought over here precisely as weeds have been brought over that have taken root and extended themselves more widely than they had ever done at home.

Beside these, it proved that, so soon as the subject was studied at all, many words are used in America, in the senses in which they were used in Shakspeare, or in the English Bible, where that use has gradually died out in England. A familiar instance is in the English use of the word "drive," as a noun. The modern English habit of expression speaks of a ride taken in a carriage, as being a "drive." But Dr. Johnson, in his time, knew no such noun as "drive." He would not have thought it proper for a person to say he was going to take a "drive." Far less would he have thought it proper to use the verb "to drive," excepting as he says, "in a sense of violence and progression." Thus Shakspeare says, "Lay him 'in the litter' and drive toward Dover." But here Shakspeare means that the directors of the litter are to hurry on the bearers. Shakspeare and Dr. Johnson alike, would have said of a fine lady entering her carriage, where a coachman drove the horses, that she was about to take a "ride," and never to take a "drive."

Of Americanisms which simply repeat the use of the language as it existed in 1630, when the great stem of the American emigration came across the Atlantic, the instances proved to be very numerous. They make probably ninety-five per cent of the Americanisms observed at that time. Since the study of Dr. Pickering, however, the population of the country has multiplied sevenfold, and the English stem, as we call it, has been thrown very close to people of other races.

Before that time, we had had a scattering of Dutch emigrants, a few Germans, and some French. At that time, we were just making acquaintance with the French of Louisiana; since that time, our whole South-west has been the frontier of a Spanish-speaking race also. And, much more important than any of these, we have received, since that time, millions on millions of settlers from Ireland, from Germany, from France, from Norway, from Italy, and, indeed, from almost all other countries of the world.

Each of these sets of people has brought in forms of language and words which, to a certain extent, have been adopted into the American language. Thus, the word "boss" is a word generally known and in general use, in

America. It is not an English word, but a word derived from the Dutch. The word "loafer" is a word largely used in all parts of the country. This also came to us from the Dutch of New York. In different sections of the country, familiar expressions, not yet fairly adopted as words, are taken in the same way from the neighbors with whom the Americans converse frequently. Thus, the word "vamos" comes in as a verb, in all persons, from the Spanish; "vamos" is the first person, plural, of the verb to go. A Californian who is talking slang, would say "I thought it was time to vamos."

It has seemed to me that most of the Chautauqua circles, which are scattered all over this country, cannot render a more valuable service to the purity of the English language than in the careful observation, in their respective districts, of the foreign words which are thus creeping in upon the English language, as used among them. At the end of this article I will offer a plan by which such lists can be edited at a common center. Such lists would be received with the greatest interest and gratitude by the gentlemen who are carefully engaged in the study of dialect in different parts of our country.

This study has been carried on with great diligence and great success, since Mr. Pickering's days. The late Mr. John R. Bartlett<sup>3</sup> of Providence, extended widely Mr. Pickering's vocabulary of Americanisms, and published several editions of a dictionary of Americanisms which has now become a standard book of reference quite necessary in every well appointed library. Mr. Bartlett read all the books which contained specimens of dialect, either for humor, or as matter of real painting of the customs of the country, and he preserved, in alphabetical order, the several words which the authors had used. Such books as "Jack Downing's Letters,"<sup>4</sup> as Judge Haliburton's<sup>5</sup> books, and as the "Biglow Papers" of Mr. Lowell, are reservoirs of Yankee talk as it was noticed by good observers. Many Southern writers had introduced the dialect of the Southern States; some Western writers had introduced the rapidly growing body of words which belonged to pioneer life; Mrs. Stowe and many others had made studies of negro dialect.

In publishing the celebrated "Biglow Papers," Mr. Lowell made a careful and comprehensive study of the dialect of New England, as it exists in the several places in New England, and which can be traced in her large towns on the lips of her sons and daughters, as they sojourn in other regions, or as they travel. Mr. Lowell says that he has used no word which he has not himself heard. And his study was made at a fortunate time, before New England had lost some of its characteristics in an invasion of foreign immigration.

It is impossible here to bring in the list of the different authors to whom we are indebted for similar studies of the dialect of the Middle States, the Southern States, the Western States, and the Pacific. It is enough to say that attention has been quite widely directed toward this interesting subject by writers in all parts of the country, who are rescuing some of these curious provincialisms, before they give way under the steady tide of the English language.

The studies of such writers are well worth the attention of Chautauquans. It is hardly necessary, indeed, to call attention to such stories as those of Miss Murfree, who, under the name of Charles E. Craddock, has presented, in such a vivid way, the dialect of Tennessee; Mr. Shaler's studies of the people of eastern Kentucky, must not escape the attention of any intelligent readers. In *The Century Magazine*, and in other magazines, lately, especial care has been taken in presenting dialect studies, as they are called, from

the different states of the United States.

The distinguished botanist, Dr. Gray, once said that if he were dropped from a balloon anywhere in America, and had a hundred plants brought to him from the vicinity, he could tell within twenty miles, where he was, so narrow is what botanists call the habitat of some plants. Almost the same thing might be said of the provincial dialect of America. A certain word, say, established in extensive use in one region, will be scarcely known a hundred miles away. And a careful observer in a hotel can tell within twenty miles, where he is, if he have a hundred words of native "dialect" brought to him.

There is an interesting story told of an American gentleman who met another on the deck of a Mediterranean steamboat, supposing him to be an officer in the English navy. They conversed together for an hour or two, and the officer then asked his companion whether he were from Connecticut, or from Massachusetts. The American gentleman replied, "You may well ask that, for I was born in Connecticut but I have lived in Massachusetts." It then appeared that the officer did not belong to the English navy but to the American navy. He had, thus, a familiarity with our home dialects, which had enabled him to distinguish so accurately, the birth-place and residence of his companion. Intelligent people who are much in Washington are able to make similar conjectures, which almost always prove accurate, as to the home of gentlemen or ladies with whom they converse for an hour.

It will be safe to say that no American ever talks in England for two hours without showing that he is an American, as it is very certain that no Englishman ever talks for half an hour in America without showing that he is from England.

In his essay on the Yankee dialect, Mr. Lowell says that he thinks a great deal of what is set down as mere extravagance is "more fitly to be called intensity and picturesqueness, symptoms of the imaginative faculty in full health and strength, though producing as yet only a raw and formless material in which poetry is to work." "Bye and bye, perhaps, the world will seek it formed into poem and picture; and Europe, which will be hard pushed for originality, ere long may have to thank us for a new sensation." This is a very hopeful as it is a very judicious view. And one is glad to write it, in trying to give instructions to readers in all parts of America, as a reason why we should not be ashamed of the vigor, or even of a certain novelty of our national expression, so we hold really, to the general laws and principles of the English language. As Mr. Marsh would say, it is no matter how fast this world moves in its orbit, if only it remembers its attraction to the sun.

Mr. Lowell quotes the celebrated and accurate French critic, St. Beuve, who has given this definition of a dialect, or as the French say "*patois*;" "It is an old language which has had misfortunes, or it is a language, still young, which has not yet acquired its fortune." Mr. Lowell says that this definition does not quite fit the Yankee idiom which is not properly a dialect, but rather a collection of proverbial phrases and modes of pronunciation, which maintain themselves among the uneducated, side by side with the finished and universally accepted language. "I should be half inclined," he says, "to name the Yankee a lingo, rather than a dialect. It has retained a few words now fallen into disuse in the mother country, like 'to tarry,' 'to progress,' 'fleshy,' 'fall,' and some others. It has changed the meaning of some, as in 'freshet,' and it has clung to what I suspect to have been the broad Norman pronunciation of 'e,' in such words as 'sarpent,' 'parfect,' 'vartoo,' and the like. It

maintains something of the French sound of 'a' also, in words like 'chamber,' and 'danger'; but in general it may be said that nothing can be found in it which does not still survive in some one or other of the English 'provincial dialects.'

And I beg the readers of *THE CHAUTAUQUAN* in all parts of America to observe that this distinguished scholar is not nearly so much afraid of vigor of local expression, as he is that the school-master shall "starch our language, and smooth it flat, with the mangle of a supposed classical authority," and that the newspaper reporter shall swell and stretch it to suit his occasions.

This last danger is derived from many sources. First of all, is the supposed necessity which the great newspapers feel, for having one of their Argus eyes in every place. This obliges them to employ a great number of poor servants, instead of a small number of good ones. What follows is, that the greater part of these servants are not able to write their own language. What is more, they know they are not able to write it, and, like most people in difficulty, they imitate some one else, in the hope that thus their ignorance will not be discovered.

Now, a generation ago, a very celebrated newspaper reporter made his way into the general literature of England. His name was Charles Dickens. He had been long enough engaged on the public press, to know very well the absurdity of its exaggerated expressions, and in the mouths of some of his characters, he introduced these expressions as amusing. It seems to be largely from a wretched attempt to imitate Dickens that there come into our newspapers such phrases as Mr. Lowell ridicules. Among his quotations are these:—

"When the fatal noose was adjusted around the neck of the unfortunate victim of his own unbridled passions."

"A valuable horse attached to a vehicle driven by J. S., in the employment of J. B., collided with," etc.

"One of those omnipresent characters who, as if in pursuance of some arrangement, are certain to be encountered in the vicinity of where an accident occurred, ventured this suggestion."

A third misfortune to the language of America has come in from the under-educated, or partially educated school-master or school-mistress. Of the injury inflicted by such persons, we shall speak in another chapter.

The careful study of the provincialisms which surround a person interested in language, is to be cordially recommended as a help to the purity with which he uses his own tongue.

No man, as Mr. Lowell says, has used the English language more simply and purely than Mr. Lincoln used it on occasion. Yet no man, probably, understood the dialects of Kentucky or of Illinois better than he did, or could use them better, if he chose to do so. Mr. Lowell, himself, is another good instance. His "*Biglow Papers*" are one delightful stream of Yankee dialect in its most grotesque and amusing form. But we have no writer who uses English more precisely for the purposes of English.

It may be said, indeed, that the care which a scholarly person takes, in the selection of words as he writes, or in any other way addresses other people, teaches him to watch with peculiar interest the words and phrases of other people, and to ask himself which of these is right and which is wrong. For this reason, especially I have wished to call the attention of our reading circles to the dialect used immediately around them. At the first, they may be tempted to say that there is very little "dialect." But this is a mistake. There is a good deal everywhere. Once form a habit of comparing common speech, or advertisements in the newspapers with the English of the Bible, or of Milton's prose, or of Mr. Lowell's essays or Matthew Arnold's, and you will soon wake to a consciousness that there is more "dialect" than you supposed.

In addressing at once the Chautauquan circles in all parts of the country, it had been my wish to give some direction for the scientific study of the local dialect of each district. In this hope I have been disappointed. But, none the less, do I urge spirited clubs in all parts of the country to make the study carefully, and this will be to make it scientific ally.

If every such circle which takes an interest in the growth and history of the English language will undertake, as a part of its work, to make a list of fifty words which its members suppose to be local, or to belong especially to that district of country, it will find that that work alone is interesting and curious, and that it will lead to a profitable study of philology. If the secretary of such a circle will send the completed list to us, we shall be greatly obliged. More than this, if we should obtain many such lists intelligently made, we shall gladly bring them together in a vocabulary, which shall be printed somewhere, for the benefit of our circles. Each list should be accompanied by the definition of the words included, and such statement as can be made as to the history of the word, its origin, and the length of time it has been used. Such lists may be sent to the editor of *THE CHAUTAUQUAN*.

## PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS ON ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

BY PROFESSOR T. WHITING BANCROFT.

### III.

#### THE NUMBER OF WORDS.

At its best, language is inadequate to express thought. Thought is of the spirit, and language is of the body; thought is infinite, language, finite. A far-reaching truth is rendered in the beautiful lines of the Laureate:—

"Break, break, break

On thy cold gray stones, O sea!

And I would that my tongue could utter

The thoughts that arise in me."

On account of this incapacity of language our thoughts must be definite, before we can express them in words. Language can only be a Delphic oracle for vagueness. In an

ideal sentence, there is an exact balance between the thought and the expression, so that there are just enough words to express the thought. Writers whose vocabulary is ample, and whose ideas are comprehensive, strive to keep this balance of thought and language. Those whose ideas are vague are apt to be lavish of words. The English rustic relatively makes a greater draft upon his little stock of words to express his dim notions than did either Shakspeare or Milton to utter their grand ideas. The words of the wise are few and well chosen; every utterance shows that they would rather meditate than speak. Hence their sayings are often oracular, and if they err it is on the side of speaking too little rather than too much.



The sentence of Goethe,<sup>1</sup> "Thought widens, but lames; activity narrows, but quickens," will bear pages of expansion. When the cask is full, the fluid runs in jets from the spigot; when it is nearly empty, the liquid comes freely. Yet to use too few words is a greater error than to use too many. Superfluous words may be removed, but missing words can not always be supplied.

But as few are wise enough to be too concise, and as thousands err in being too diffuse, we must notice the error of verbosity, or that of using too many words. In the discourse of a colored preacher occurred the following sentence: "After much consideration and serious reflection I have arrived at the deliberate conclusion, that in those cities where the population is large, there is a greater number of men, women, and children, than in those cities where the population is less." Here a fact so apparent that it needs no statement is amplified so that on the minds of the hearers its nothingness would not be impressed. This needless amplification is too often the fault of the clergy; and many a bubble of conceited utterance might be blown into a drop by a breath of common sense.

A serviceable rule for such writers would be: Scan every sentence; then condense your sentences into clauses; your clauses, into phrases; your phrases, into words; and if you do not really need the words blot them out. A verbose writer, above all others, needs the unsparing hand of kindly criticism.

Circumlocution or indirectness is not always a fault. Sometimes it is better to suggest an idea, than it is to express it. Chaucer did not wish to tell his readers that the sea-captain drowned his captives, so he said that he sent them home by water. In act first, scene fourth of "King Lear," Goneril takes fourteen lines to utter what the Fool couches in two lines. When the grave-digger said to the miser, who hesitated about paying for the burial of his deceased wife, "Down with your dust, or up she comes!" he afforded a marked instance of the desirability of circumlocution.

In cases where it is not needed, it is a grave fault of style. In Dickens' sketch, "The Steam Excursion," he thus describes one of the characters: "Mr. Hardy was observed, some hours afterward, in an attitude which induced his friends to suppose that he was busily engaged in contemplating the beauties of the deep; they only regretted that his taste for the picturesque should lead him to remain so long in a position, very injurious at all times, but especially so, to an individual laboring under a tendency of blood to the head." The fact was, Mr. Hardy was sea sick; but when the author takes sixty-seven words to tell what can be told in three, it is a question whether he is not carrying the joke too far.

The circumlocution that proceeds from a fear of being offensive in too plain an utterance of truth, indicates a want of moral sensibility. As an ambitious ruler, who slays a hundred thousand victims in battle is hailed as a hero, but he who kills but one human being is called a murderer; so the cashier who steals thousands of dollars is dignified with the title of defaulter, but he who steals a dime is called a thief. The result of such a state of things is what might be expected: the defaulter thrives in Canada; the thief pines in jail.

The paraphrase is a form of circumlocution. Scripture paraphrases are sometimes modes of changing the strong meat of truth into milk for babes; at any rate they prove but a weak diet for souls who depend upon them rather than upon the text. The modern commentaries are superior to many of the last century, which were for the most part

ambiguous modifications of the text. The quaint author of "Lacon" truly says: "Were a plain unlettered man, but endowed with common sense, and a certain quantum of observation and reflection, to read over attentively the four Gospels, and the Acts of the Apostles, without *note* or *comment*, I hugely doubt whether it would enter into his ears to hear, his eyes to see, or his heart to conceive the purport of many ideas signified by words ending in *ism*, which, nevertheless, have cost Christendom rivers of ink and oceans of blood."

Some writers fail to have a just relation of ideas to words, because they do not discriminate between what is important and what is unimportant. Their stories are like Chinese pictures, without perspective. Leading and subordinate characters, and greater or less surroundings are delineated with the same fullness. Gradation and proportion should be as carefully studied in narrative and descriptive writings as in historical paintings. A careful study of the subject and an adequate idea of the parts and circumstances which compose it are the only remedy for the prolix style.

Writers without being at all aware of it may sometimes repeat an idea in different words or phrases. This fault is called redundancy or pleonasm, and instances occur even in the best writers. Where such repetition occurs evidently for sake of emphasis, it should not be too hastily criticised. When the wise woman of Tekoah told David, "I am indeed a widow woman, and my husband is dead," she endeavored to hide her deception under a multitude of words.

Pleonasm as a defect proceeds as much from carelessness as from any other cause. Lecky's<sup>2</sup> "History of Rationalism" furnishes the following instance of unconscious pleonasm: "He saw that the *reason why* witchcraft was ridiculed was *because* it was a phase of the miraculous." This should be, He saw that the reason why witchcraft was ridiculed was that it was, etc., or, He saw that witchcraft was ridiculed, because it was, etc.

When pleonasm occurs from superfluous words, then words may be struck out as in the following example from Lord Clarendon's<sup>3</sup> description of Charles I.: "And if he were not the greatest king, if he were without some parts or qualities which have made some kings great and happy, no other prince was ever unhappy, who was possessed of half his virtues and endowments, and so much without any kind of vice."

Sometimes pleonasm occurs from the desire of the writer to be too exact in rendering a complex idea. In striving to give adequate representation to their thoughts, they add phrase after phrase or clause after clause, and each addition is a source of perplexity to the reader. As Professor Phelps<sup>4</sup> says, "The thought is suffocated by the multitude of words employed to give it life. It is buried alive. To change the figure, you can divide and subdivide a field into so many, so small, so regular, and so exact patches, that the chief impression it shall leave on your eye is that of the fences."

Another defect in the excessive use of words is tautology, or repeating an idea in almost the same words. Bain<sup>5</sup> says, "While tautology adds a superfluous word in the same grammatical place, redundancy repeats the meaning in a different place." Hodgson<sup>6</sup> says, "It is not easy to draw a hard and fast line between tautology and pleonasm; but speaking generally one may say that tautology is an error of thought, pleonasm merely of expression." As tautology hardly needs illustration, two examples will suffice. "The different departments of science and of art *mutually* reflect light on each other." Bishop Tillotson<sup>7</sup> furnishes the following: "The arts of *deceit* and *cunning* do continually grow *weaker*, and *less effectual* and *serviceable* to them that use them."

Practical suggestions with reference to the number of words come from the consideration of the general adaptation of the thought to the expression. A spy-glass is generally found to have three lines cut on its inner slide. The first line will serve to guide near-sighted observers; the second, medium-sighted; and the third, far sighted. In constructing a sentence, the writer must bear in mind the capacity of his reader. As the spy-glass will give an obscure vision if the slide is too long or too short, so a sentence will give a blurred image, if there are too many or too few words. In reading Emerson the average mind will have to supply words to obtain the exact meaning; but in reading "Gulliver's Travels," or "Robinson Crusoe" the average reader finds no difficulty in grasping the thought. The number of words must depend upon the nature of the subject and upon the capacity of the reader.

One of the best ways to guard against diffuseness is to write in the suggestive style. A suggestive writer never needs to tell all he knows about a subject; he states leading points, he stimulates the mind of the reader by presenting the parts which suggest the whole, or by giving an effect in such a manner as to bring the cause at once to view. "Such a style," says Whately,<sup>8</sup> "may be compared to a good map, which marks distinctly the great outlines, setting down the principal rivers, towns, mountains, etc., leaving the imagination to supply the villages, hillocks, and streamlets, which, if they were all inserted in their due proportions, would crowd the map, though after all they could not be discerned without a microscope."

Some writers, like Browning, Tennyson, and even Macaulay, introduce recondite allusions, which for the majority of readers have little or no suggestive force. Macaulay's cautionary clause, "Every school-boy knows", has not saved him from censure. While no writer for the sake of popularity should seek to adapt himself to the average capacity in all respects, yet nothing is to be gained by allusions which puzzle even the learned.

Effective brevity may be secured by suitable omissions. In addition to the suggestiveness which stimulates the mind of the reader to greater activity, is the recognition of the ability of the reader to supply from his own resources parts of the information the writer wishes to convey. The interest of a cultivated mind soon fails if the writer leaves no scope for mental exertion. A child receives great aid from the pictures which not only adorn the pages of his primer, but relieve the abstract processes of learning to read and spell; but the comprehensive mind needs no aid from the writer save that of presenting just those aspects of the subject which will readily suggest the mode of treatment. As the poet appeals to the emotions of his readers, he is allowed omissions, which the prose writer, addressing the intellect, would not be permitted to make.

The writer of prose should be studiously careful to avoid the extreme of excessive conciseness. An omission, which cannot be supplied, is unpardonable in composition. An attentive reader may be willing to supply the missing links, for a while, but he soon finds that he is jumping from bog to bog only to follow a will-o'-the-wisp. Whately's illustration of this point is too good to grow old. "It is remarked by anatomists, that the nutritive quality is not the only requisite in food;—that a certain degree of *distention* of the stomach is required to enable it to act with its full powers;—and that it is for this reason hay or straw as well as corn, must be given to horses, in order to supply the necessary bulk. Something analogous to this takes place with respect to the generality of minds, which are incapable of thoroughly digesting and assimilating what is

presented to them, however clearly, in a very small compass."

Help's<sup>9</sup> "Realma" furnishes an excellent example of the obscurity arising from excessive compression. "*Lady Ellesmere*: 'Without translating, gentlemen must not talk Latin, nor smoke, nor swear, in the presence of ladies.'—*Ellesmere*: 'She thinks she has been very epigrammatic. Then men may swear if they translate it? The commonest form of muddlement in sentences is occasioned by the endeavor to be brief. You apply two or three nominatives to one verb, or two or three verbs to one nominative, which do not agree together if you look at them separately. What she did mean was, that, in the presence of ladies, men must not smoke without permission; must not swear at all; and must not quote Latin without translating it.'"

As the tendency of the leading writers of our day is toward brevity rather than diffuseness, space must be made for one more illustration which is taken from that famous work "The Dean's English."<sup>10</sup> The author says, "I find you speaking of that fertile source of mistakes among our clergy, the mispronunciation of Scripture proper names. It is not the mispronunciation of Scripture proper names, which is the source of mistakes, the mispronunciation constitutes the mistakes themselves of which you are speaking; and a thing cannot at the same time be a source and that which flows from it. It appears that what you intended to speak of was that fertile source of mistakes among our clergy, their ignorance of Scripture proper names, the mispronunciation of which is quite inexcusable."

In these days of quick transit and rapid communication, the style of a writer must be susceptible of facile interpretation. Among the expedients to secure speed upon our railroads, the Miller platform and the jointed rails hold a prominent place. The former serves to keep the cars from swaying, and the latter present a smoother surface and reduce the jolting. What these expedients are to the speed of trains, proper connections are to the rapid communication of thought. Logical writers, like Burke, Lewis,<sup>11</sup> Mill, are always careful that the transitions from clause to clause, sentence to sentence, and paragraph to paragraph are closely and clearly made. Remove from their paragraphs the well-chosen pertinent connections, and their removal would be to the sentence, what it would be to an express train were the jointed rails separated from each other. Examples of this logical consecutiveness are too long to cite; but a careful examination of even a single paragraph of one of the above mentioned writers, will serve to show the correctness of the statement.

In developing thought into discourse there must be more or less repetition. Sometimes a single idea is to be presented in various ways. To present a thought to an audience of diverse tastes, varied capacities, and differing attainments, without being repulsive to some, unintelligible to others, and dull to others, is certainly a difficult task. In the popular style a speaker states the fact or truth and then amplifies by illustrations from biography, history, science, art, or literature. Sometimes, though rarely, it is well to resort to anecdotes; but these must be so pertinent that their point is readily perceived, else the speaker may offend the good taste of the judicious. In our day an abstract theme should never be discussed without the frequent use of illustrations. No speaker or writer can now be effective without illustrative power. We Americans are a nervous, restless race, and it is difficult long to hold the attention of an audience.

Mere iteration, however disguised by what Mr. Huxley<sup>12</sup> is pleased to call the pertinent cosmetics of rhetoric, will no

longer avail. The thought presented must be one that is susceptible of expansion, and it must not be extended beyond its proper limits. A general knowledge of science is now so widely diffused that scientific illustrations should not be employed unless they can be adequate and accurately treated. The tendency of discussion in any kind of composition is toward abstract and comprehensive views of thought. The writer must deal with causes and principles,

rather than with fragmentary and disconnected phases of his subject. An abstract line of thought with apt illustrations is far more effective than illustrations without the line of thought. If a speaker is fortunate who knows how to begin, thrice fortunate is he who knows when to end; he need not wait for future generations to rise, and call him blessed.

*End of Required Reading for April.*

### EASTER LILIES.

BY JESSIE F. O'DONNELL.

The Easter lilies, tall and slight,  
With golden anthers gleaming,  
Within their waxen bosoms white,  
Of holy things are dreaming,  
And stirring softly, say apart:—  
"Blessed are the pure in heart."

### ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S RESTING PLACE.

BY T. L. F.

The state of Illinois has furnished our nation some of her greatest men,—Lincoln, Grant, and Logan of war fame, and Stephen A. Douglas, with others of the earlier times. It is a pity that this state which gave these men to the nation, should not also receive their dust, so that their sepulchers might be on the soil from which they sprang into greatness. General Logan will be buried in Chicago, a place easy of access, and where state pride will erect a monument to his memory. It is peculiarly fitting that his body should rest in that city which is in reality the center of the state, and which was in former times his Illinois home.

If we think over this state's list of eminent men in past history, a feeling of regret comes over the mind because General Grant was not buried at Galena or Chicago. He belonged to this state; from it he went to the war with an Illinois regiment; and he was recognized the world over as hailing from Galena where he had his home. The early custom of burying the dead in the family grounds connected with the old homestead, or in a plot of ground adjoining the church of one's own choice, consecrated and set apart as the church's burying-ground, may be tinged with superstition, but the notions are not without significance; certainly they serve a purpose and contain a flavor of loyalty, even in death, to two of the grandest institutions of our civilization. Our national pride is of slow growth, particularly when it takes dollars to express our sentiments.

We think there is a feeling of disappointment among the American people that Grant's remains should have been laid to rest in New York City. The location is not quiet or secluded, neither is it suggestive of rest from the noise of the busy world. It is located on the side of a fashionable drive, and overlooks the Hudson with its steamers and barges ever and anon plying the river. For a residence or summer hotel, it is a magnificent site, but it lacks the environment of the serene and peaceful spot where the tomb of the nation's greatest soldier should be found. It is a question often asked, Why should New York City have the

honor of Grant's sepulcher? Every state claims the battle flags of her own regiments, and erects monuments in her own counties, cities, or towns, in honor of her dead soldiers. Why make an exception in the case of General Grant? If we had a Westminster Abbey and it were located in Central Park, it would be appropriate to place Grant's remains there; but on this side the water each sovereign state is a Westminster Abbey. With Grant's tomb at Galena or Chicago, Illinois would not only by her contribution of our greatest men when the nation was in the throes of war, be great in history, but that greatness would be perpetuated in magnificent monuments within the state.

We are impressed with the fitness of things in Lincoln's history. In Springfield he had his home; there he practiced law, and from that town of thirty thousand inhabitants the nation called him to Washington, whither he went amid dangers and perils never known to any of his predecessors. When he died, his remains were brought back to the city where he had lived, and among his old neighbors he was buried. Now when a lover of his country finds himself in the midst of this quiet population, he is interested to look into the tomb where the remains of Lincoln and most of his family are buried, and by a few minutes' drive from here he can reach the Lincoln house where Abraham and his family lived. It is a better motive than curiosity that prompts one to visit Lincoln's plain home. Here on the first floor to the left of the hallway is a long room with about three thousand articles neatly arranged; commissions, coins, badges, medals, etc., even the cook stove used by the family before they moved to Washington; a bust of the chief spirit of the house occupies a conspicuous place. A room immediately overhead, on the second floor, is a museum of war relics. This home where Lincoln the lawyer lived, and his monument where the body of Lincoln the president rests, will forever make Springfield sacred soil and one of the most intensely interesting spots on this continent.

The people of Springfield show great reverence for Lincoln's memory. I apprehend the same cannot be said of the



people of every city where the body of a departed president of this country is entombed; but of Abraham Lincoln's survivors in Springfield, I am pleased to say it is true. They delight to honor his name. It was on the twelfth day of February, 1880, the seventy-first anniversary of his birth, that the "Lincoln Guard of Honor" was organized and incorporated in Springfield. The objects of the Association are,—to raise a fund with which to purchase and keep in repair the former home of President Lincoln, to open the house under proper regulations for visitors, and to hold the premises in trust for the public. It also proposes to hold memorial services on suitable anniversary occasions, and to collect and preserve mementos of his life and death.

The plot of ground selected for the monument embraces nine acres of land in close proximity to the city. It is tastefully laid out and contains just enough shade trees to give an air of beauty to the surroundings. The entrance is unpretentious; no grand arch, but a common swinging gate attached to wooden posts, which a neat-looking woman opens for visitors as they come and go; this woman occupies the only house on the grounds.

The monument is one hundred feet high, and is more unique in design from the base to the tip of the shaft than the meaningless Washington monument at the National Capital, which commemorates nothing so much as the quarry from which the elegant slabs of stone were taken.

Work for the foundation was commenced in 1869, and was continued at intervals until March, 1883, when the last group of statuary was put in place. At the base the monument is seventy-two and one-half feet from east to west, and one hundred nineteen and one-half feet from north to south. The stones were brought from quarries in Biddeford, Maine, taken to Quincy, Massachusetts, where they were dressed, then shipped to Springfield. The total cost of the monument including the statuary is two hundred fifteen thousand dollars. It is gratifying to know this has all been paid.

In the north end is the tomb. As you enter the door you face the ends of six crypts arranged side by side, where the remains of five members of the Lincoln family rest. The place suggests the sad fatality that has overtaken this honored family. Here in the center of the row in a lead coffin, lie the remains of Abraham Lincoln; on the end of the coffin is a wreath, and in a semicircle his immortal words, "With malice towards none, with charity for all;" on his left are the remains of his wife, and at his right, side by side are his three sons,—William who died before the war, Edward who died in Washington, and Thomas, or Tad as he was familiarly known, who died in Chicago. There is one crypt unoccupied; this was left for the Honorable Robert Lincoln; but the custodian of the monument remarks that Mr. Lincoln has a family of his own growing up around him, and that he has decided to have a private family burying ground. At the south end of the base is Memorial Hall. Here is a bust of Lincoln, a cast of his right hand, with which he wrote the Emancipation Proclamation, one of the old chairs from his law office, surveying instruments which he used in early life in the regions round about Springfield, the powder-horn worn by his grandfather, Abraham Lincoln, when a soldier from Virginia, in the Revolutionary War,—beside a variety of other valuable relics.

There are four flights of stairs leading from the ground to the terrace, which is the top of the catacomb and Memorial Hall; on this as a base is constructed a pedestal which supports the monument, four groups of war statuary and the statue of Lincoln.

When you ascend the stairs to the terrace, you find a wide walk running round the stone tower; the first thing that

catches the eye is a line of forty ashlar, each in the form of a shield, reaching round the second section of the base. It is suggestive of the union of the states, and on each of thirty-seven ashlar is the name of a state, commencing with Virginia, and then in the order of their arrangement in colonies; then comes Vermont, the first state admitted after the Union was perfected. The states come in the order of their admission to the Union, round the monument and end with Nebraska, thus making the list of thirty-seven states. If Colorado is put on it will be the beginning of a new line of names around the monument. Three ashlar were not marked with the names of states, and yet forty were necessary to make the row complete; but what to put on these three, puzzled those who had an eye for harmony in the arrangement. It happened, however, to be settled in this way: Dr. Arthur Edwards of Chicago, and Bishop E. R. Ames of Baltimore, were visiting the tomb, and they observed the blank faces of the three ashlar; Dr. Edwards suggested that U. S. A. ought to be cut on these and thus complete the patriotic design. This was accepted as a happy suggestion, and it is a part of the future plan to have it done.

The statue of Lincoln stands on a pedestal which is thirty-five feet from the ground. It was unveiled and the monument dedicated October 15, 1874. The statue is ten feet, nine and one-half inches high, and weighs four thousand eight hundred two pounds. In his left hand is the Emancipation Proclamation which he is offering to the colored race; in his right hand he holds a pen, his arm resting upon a table covered with the stars and stripes; this is to represent that he has just signed the immortal document. The United States coat of arms below the statue represents the American eagle breaking the chain of slavery.

Just above the belt of states, on the four corners rest the four war groups; these are photographed and on sale in Memorial Hall, the profits being used to meet the annual expenses of the monument and grounds. The infantry group is on a pedestal twenty-eight feet, four inches high and has been assigned the post of honor which is the advance, on the right of the statue of Lincoln. This group represents a body of soldiers on the march with their arms and baggage, expecting every moment to engage in battle. They have been fired upon by the enemy, and the color bearer killed. The captain has picked up the flag with his right hand and, pointing to the enemy with his left, orders a bayonet charge; a private soldier with musket in hand is obeying the order; the drummer boy loosens his cap, throws away his haversack, puts his drumstick in the keeper, and with revolver in hand engages in the conflict. An exploded shell at the officer's feet tells the story of battles fought on the same ground. The figures are life size.

The cavalry group pictures a battle scene, and holds the second position of honor, being on the corner at Lincoln's left hand. The trumpeter, mortally wounded, has fallen from his horse; a comrade comes to his assistance, and while giving him support, is, with sword in hand, warding off the blows of the enemy. The horse is almost unmanageable; nervous and excited, with nostrils distended, and mane waving, he tries in vain to break away from his late rider who retains a death grip on the reins. It is an exciting scene, true to the reality on many a hard-fought field. These three groups, Lincoln in the center, the infantry on his right, the cavalry on his left, are facing the city of Springfield, and remind the student of our war history how grandly Abraham Lincoln, as commander-in-chief of our army and navy, fought for his country.

The artillery group is on the north-west corner in rear of

the infantry; it consists of a cannon that has been dismounted by a cannon-ball fired from the enemies' gun; a wounded soldier lies by the cannon bracing himself with one hand on the ground, and with the gun swab raised aloft with the other hand, he faces the enemy. The officer in charge of the gun has escaped unhurt, and he stands with his right foot on the ground, his left on the gun, his sword drawn with his right hand, his left arm uplifted, his face expressing determination and victory. A young, inexperienced soldier standing with lifted hands near the muzzle of the gun, seems to have forgotten that the foe is near, and, moved with sympathy for his wounded comrade, and astonished by the ruthless havoc made with the cannon, looks on in amazement. The young soldier is the weakest character in the group; but Mr. Mead, the artist, writes that this group represents a scene which he witnessed in front of Yorktown.

The naval group on the north-east corner, is directly in rear of the cavalry, and makes a good picture of a scene on the deck of a war vessel or gunboat. The great mortar is well poised, the gunner has a shell ready to be hoisted into the mortar, a boy called the "powder monkey," because he carries the cartridges to the gun, is perched on the top of the mortar and holds his cap on his head with his right hand. The commander with solemn countenance stands with his back to the gun, looking off into the distance, as if waiting and watching for an engagement to be precipitated.

These four groups make the four corners to a square, from the center of which rises the plain shaft of granite one hundred feet high, with a spiral stair-case inside going to the top. Lincoln's statue in the front, between the infantry and cavalry, with the artillery and navy in the rear, makes a unique and suggestive design worthy the man whose name they commemorate; and it is a pleasing representation of the army and navy of the United States. It requires but little effort, even of a dull imagination, to catch the meaning of the artist, for the sentiment created by the combination is this: there is Abraham Lincoln in the midst of war surroundings just as he was seen and known while President of the United States, and just as he fell by the stroke of death.

The statue and the four war groups each cost the same, \$13,700. The infantry group weighs 7,609 pounds; the money for it was raised partly in Chicago by the Honorable J. Y. Seammons and his friends. The naval group weighs 7,862 pounds; the money for this was raised in New York City by the late ex-Governor Edward D. Morgan, and one hundred thirty-six of his mercantile friends contributed one hundred dollars each. These two groups were put in position in September, 1877. The artillery group weighs 4,380 pounds; it was erected in April, 1882, and the cavalry group in March, 1883; the latter weighs 5,500 pounds. All the statuary is orange-colored bronze and makes a pleasing contrast to the background of light colored stone.

Mr. Larkin G. Mead designed the monument. The statuary was modeled by him in plaster, in Florence, Italy; these models were brought to this country and cast by the Ames Manufacturing Company at Chicopee, Massachu-

setts. After Lincoln's death, more than eighteen years passed before it was brought to its present state of perfection; but the elaborate plan required extraordinary inventive genius; and every American citizen who takes a just pride in preserving in bronze, the name and fame of the great war president can rest satisfied with this triumph of an American artist.

The association wisely employ Mr. J. C. Power to guard the monument, and keep it in repair, and explain its mysteries to visitors; this last duty being quite as onerous as any other, for every day brings men and women from distant parts of the country, on pilgrimages to this spot. No man could be more proud of his occupation than this custodian of Lincoln's dust. He knows the history of the great President and the history of his times. Many facts in this paper were furnished by Mr. Power, who is always affable, kind to visitors, and generous in furnishing information.

The custodian tells an exciting story of the attempt made by three desperate fellows to steal the body of President Lincoln. He had been apprised of the coming of the vandals and was prepared for them by the presence of two men whose services he had engaged. They watched and waited until far into the night, though a tomb is not a convenient watch-tower; they were obliged to be in an adjoining room in the base of the monument. They trusted to their ears to catch the strange and unlawful noises, and at last the marauders were heard, operating with hammers, on the iron coffin which contained Lincoln's remains; the watchman and a companion hastened out and around to the door of the sepulcher; but the miscreants heard them coming and beat a hasty retreat, escaping in the darkness of the night. They had forced an entrance by breaking the lock to the door, and had pried the lid off the coffin before the guard had heard them. The vandals were followed to Chicago where two of them were arrested; but it was found that Illinois had no law that provided punishment for those who steal the dust of her dead. A case was made out against these men for breaking the lock of the sepulcher, and they were sent to the penitentiary for one year. Since that time the remains of Lincoln have been placed in a lead coffin.

As our country grows older, we become richer in political biography. The tomb of Washington at Mount Vernon, of Buchanan at Lancaster, that of Garfield at Cleveland, and of Grant and Lincoln are sacred places to American citizens. They mark eventful periods in the progressive march of the Republic; they call attention to the wonderful changes wrought in the character of the government, while they perpetuate the achievements of the men whose memory they hand down to posterity. The Illinois legislature has generously appropriated fifty thousand dollars to erect a monument to the memory of General Logan. This liberal disposition is of slow growth among our people; the National Capital is very poor in its possession of statues and monuments honoring the memory of the great men in our past history; and yet the sentiment is having some growth, and we may expect with the ultimate triumph of every great reform and the increasing age of the nation, that statues and monuments will be multiplied to mark the resting places of the nation's renowned dead.

## HOMES BUILT BY WOMEN.

BY MARY A. LIVERMORE.

"The making of a true home," says Frances Power Cobbe, "is really the peculiar and inalienable right of women—a right which no man can take from them. For a man can no more make a home, than a drone can make a hive. He can build a castle or a palace; but—poor creature!—be he as wise as Solomon and as rich as Cræsus, he cannot turn it into a home. It is a woman and only a woman—a woman all by herself, if she likes, and without any man to help her,—who can turn a house into a home."

Out of the home springs so much that is excellent in character, so much that gives strength and solidarity to a nation, that its abolition would, in a large measure, destroy civilization. It would transform us into migratory Bedouins, and by breaking down the environments which now protect childhood, and shelter age, and give a vantage-ground to the father and mother engaged in the all-important work of rearing their children, it would extinguish the family. "The dangerously rich and the dangerously poor" are justly regarded as the classes from which modern society has the most to fear—more from the former than from the latter, because its influence is greater.

The millionaire and the tramp form the two extremes of American society; but in one respect they have a common quality—they are for the most part homeless. The homeless tramp, because of dire poverty, vagabondizes to any place that will give him temporary food and shelter. The homeless rich, because of what Matthew Arnold calls "beastly prosperity," "close their houses" by the sea-side, in the mountains, and in the cities, and wander the world over in quest of pleasure. Both classes are itinerants, and both suffer loss because they are not rooted in homes, which "never so humble," or never so grand, give an anchorage to the human being, and a chance for growth.

What were the homes of the past? Who builded them? What was the status and the worth of the women who dwelt in them? It is a most interesting study, since, in all ages, the status of woman, her character, and that of the home, form a criterion by which the civilization must be judged. When men were barbarians, and nomadic in their habits of life, war and hunting their sole pursuits, women were necessarily degraded. They lacked the only qualities prized by men, their lives were spent in abject drudgery, for them there was no home, and they were branded with hopeless inferiority. Nor were the civilizations of the Orient more favorable to the elevation of woman, or to the making of a home, since polygamous marriages have generally prevailed in Asiatic countries. One cannot think of a harem as a home, of its inmates as a household, nor of its many mistresses as wives and home builders.

Ancient Egypt stands out on the dark background of antiquity as an exception among the nations of the East. She was one of the first nations that became civilized, and framed wise laws by which the people agreed to be governed. Long before Greece and Rome had existence, Egypt was densely populated with the magnificent works of her artists, and opulent in accumulations of intellectual wealth. Thebes with its hundred gates and immense population was a theme of wonder and praise in the days of Homer. Solon and Herodotus, Pythagoras and Plato, all went to Egypt to study, and were profited by the opportunities afforded them.

Egyptian women shared in this high civilization, and enjoyed a freedom and importance accorded by no other Oriental nation. They succeeded to the throne and to the inheritance of their fathers. We are told that when Solomon married the daughter of Pharaoh, her father gave her a whole city as a marriage portion, while Solomon built her a magnificent palace near his own, and allowed her to worship the gods of her own country. As the laws and customs of the Hebrews forbade this, we have the right to conclude that these peculiar privileges were stipulated by the Egyptian father-in law in the marriage contract.

Many of our modern customs may be traced back to Egypt. The ancient Egyptian married his bride with a gold ring, as a token that he endowed her with all his property. Clemens, one of the early Christian fathers, tells us that Christians copied this marriage ceremony from the Egyptians. We find its survival in the church of England service, where the bridegroom puts a gold ring on the finger of the bride saying, "With all my worldly goods I thee endow." The language has never meant much in the modern church service, but in ancient Egypt, it seems to have had a real potency, for bridegroom and bride became at marriage, equal joint owners of what both possessed before marriage, and also equals before the law.

The beautiful picture of the Madonna with the infant Jesus in her arms was imported into Italy from Egypt. In Egypt it was the picture of the goddess Isis and her infant Horus. They were the second and third persons in one of the Egyptian trinities, the first person, in this instance, being Osiris. In the days of the great Augustus, the worship of the goddess Isis with her infant child Horus, was as popular in Egypt, as is that of the Virgin and Child in Italy to-day. Every Egyptian home was expected to be decorated with their pictures or images. Juvenal tells us that "the painters of Rome almost lived by painting the goddess Isis, the Madonna of Egypt, which had been imported into Italy, and was very popular there." It was impossible in such a civilization that the husband should regard his wife as his slave, and the home, of which these facts give us hints, must have possessed a nobility and an excellence foreign to Oriental homes generally—for the woman, the wife and mother, was free to build and shape it.

Aristotle declared that "the superiority of the Greeks was shown in the fact that they did not, like other nations, regard their wives as slaves, but as help-mates and companions." Notwithstanding this assertion, the position of the Greek wife was very low, for she was completely subject to the will of her husband, and if she became a widow, her sons ruled her. Her male relatives had the preference in the inheritance of property; she was confined to a special and interior part of the house, could receive no male visitors except in the presence of her husband, had not a seat at her own table if male guests were present, was forbidden all opportunities of culture, never attended the public spectacles, or any means of education, and was expected to spend her life in spinning, weaving, embroidering, caring for the household, and nursing sick slaves. When we remember that the possession of absolute and irresponsible power is almost certain to lead to tyranny, we cannot but believe that domestic oppression was not infrequent, although it is rarely spoken of by the Greek writers of that time.



We obtain pleasant glimpses of homes in the Homeric period, that are endowed with a perennial charm, and of Greek maidens, wives, and mothers, who are unsurpassed in domestic excellence. The story of "white-armed" Andromache in her home, "plying the distaff and loom," and directing her maids in their work, or going with her baby boy and his nurse, "like one distraught," to meet Hector as he comes from battle—the picture of joyful and charming Nausicaa going to the shore, picnicing with her merry maidens, and there discovering the long-lost Ulysses while playing at ball with them—of Penelope and her raveled web, awaiting in her home, with unchanging fidelity, the return of her tempest-tossed husband—of these, and of other women contemporary with them, the world never grows weary. But we must remember, as Mahaffy tells us, that these women celebrated by Homer, were "wives and daughters of reigning princes, who probably retained the same importance in historical Greece, wherever they were to be found." The Greek wife of history appears to have had no legal rights, and her position was one of extreme degradation.

Of how little value to the Greek nation must have been the homes formed by wives so ignorant and repressed, and in which they lived in seclusion, with their slaves and young children,—slaves themselves only that they were a little nearer and dearer to their husbands. The husbands lived much in the public places, and sought companionship and delight in the society of the *hetairæ*, or courtesans, who constituted a recognized and distinct order of Greek womanhood. While the virtuous Greek wife was a slave, the *hetaira*, or courtesan, was the one free woman of Athens, who, endowed with intellect equally with the Greek man, sought knowledge, unhindered and untrammelled, and soon became the center of a brilliant literary *coterie*.

Philosophers and poets, historians and artists, rallied round these women. Even Socrates attended their assemblies, and acknowledged his indebtedness to their instructions. Plato asserted the equality of women with men, and Plutarch represented that the wife was the equal and the companion of her husband. But if these were the Greek theories, the habits of Greek life were for the most part, utterly at variance with them. The courtesans held a position of unexampled prominence in public estimation and in actual intellectual worth, and they have a place in ancient Greek history. While from the despotically governed Greek homes, where ignorance dominated, and repression subdued, there were developed no great women, whose story the world is glad to remember.

For a long period, the legal position of the Roman wife was very low, as was also her rank in the home. For the Roman husband and father in the early days of the Republic was the absolute head of the family, who could repudiate his wife at will, and who held a power of life and death over both wife and children. But with advancing civilization, there came a change in the public opinion of Rome, which was later expressed in its laws. Then the Roman matron occupied the highest position of honor. Her husband led her to the feast, with pride, and placed her at the head of the family table. The monogamic marriage was strictly enjoined, and one of the legal counsellors of the time defined it as "a life-long fellowship of all divine and human rights." Lecky tells us that "one of the great benefits that have resulted from the expansion of Roman power is the dominance of the monogamic marriage throughout Europe to-day."

In all periods of Roman history, even when unparalleled corruption invaded every department of life, and when the legal bond of marriage was most completely relaxed, Rome was glorified by noble women, who were by no means rare.

They were faithful wives and devoted mothers, who reared worthy children, in the homes they had made, and which they preserved from contamination. Intellectual and accomplished, they also took a deep and active interest in public affairs, and manifested great zeal for their country in her hour of need.

Julia Mammæa, the mother of Alexander Severus, a woman of cultivated mind, and of great purity of character, educated her son for the throne. So wise was her training, that he became a model of integrity, virtue, and firmness, and, but for his untimely death, might have checked the tide of corruption then threatening Rome. We obtain hints of a noble home when we read the story of Cornelia, the daughter of Scipio Africanus, the famous "mother of the Gracchi," who was sought in marriage by a king, but who preferred to be the wife of a Roman citizen. Octavia, the sister of the emperor Augustus, and wife of Mark Antony, was a woman of rare beauty and moral worth. Her husband deserted her for the Egyptian Cleopatra, but alone, in her own home, she reared her darling son, Marcellus, to the highest excellence. And when Antony and Cleopatra died, she adopted their children into her beautiful home, and reared them with the tenderness of a mother.

It is impossible to read of the motherly and wise Helvia, without imagining the excellent home in which she reared her son, Seneca, the philosopher. Nor can we read his scholarly essays, so lofty in their moral tone, that Jerome ranks their author with Christian writers, without remembering the devoted Paulina, the wife of his youth, who made the simple and happy home in which her husband's genius came to full fruition. No story in all literature is more touching than that of Portia, the daughter of Cato, and the wife of Brutus, a loving, domestic, philosophic, and heroic woman. Her husband trusted her so entirely that he shared with her his most important secrets. As he parted with her when leaving their home on a dangerous errand, tears came to her eyes, and she glanced at a picture of the last parting of Hector and Andromache, hanging on the wall. A friend of Brutus who was present, repeated the loving confession of the Trojan princess, which Pope's version has made universally popular:—

"But while my Hector still survives, I see

My father, mother, brethren—all in thee."

Brutus replied, smiling, "I must not answer Portia in the words of Hector, 'Mind your wheel, and to your maids give law!' for in courage, activity, and concern for her country's freedom, she is inferior to none of us; though the weakness of her frame does not always second the strength of her mind."

Nor were these instances uncommon, if we may judge by the Roman epitaphs that are in existence, incidental facts found in history, and inscriptions preserved on monuments and sarcophagi. What was the character of the homes over which women like these presided, and which they assisted to build, we need not stop to inquire. For, as a rule, the worth, or worthlessness of the woman is manifest in the home she makes, and as the aggregate of these may be, so will the nation be. Rome would not have fallen, had the mass of its women been like Cornelia and Octavia, Paulina and Portia, and had its homes been such as these women established.

Under the terrible invasions of the Northmen, not only the powerful centralization of the Roman empire disappeared, but, in a certain sort, all kinds of power. A fearful state of anarchy and desolation followed, out of which the feudal system was slowly evolved, bringing with it new institutions and new life. The whole state was divided into little sovereign-

ties, whose lords made war upon, or alliances with each other, just as they chose, and whose main aim was to keep in permanent defense. Their homes became castles, which were made impregnable fortresses. Here, husband, wife, and children lived together in complete isolation. The feudal lord and the male members of the household found this so wearisome, that they frequently absented themselves, leading brutal and adventurous lives in war and brigandage.

The wife remained in the castle, as its mistress, and as the representative of her husband, charged in his absence with the honor and defense of the little sovereignty. To her was intrusted not only the shaping of domestic life, the forming of the home and the rearing of the children, but the rank of her husband, with all its responsibilities. This gave to the women of the feudal epoch dignity, courage, and self-poise. It contributed also to their moral development, for the importance of the children in the feudal household was very great. They were to inherit the sovereignty of the father, with his power, and all his earthly possessions. Especially was the eldest son regarded as the presumptive heir to all the greatness and glory of the estate. Whenever the men returned from their adventures, they were obliged to live in the bosom of the family, in the society of women, wives,

mothers, and children, who at last obtained great empire over them.

A most salutary change was slowly effected, for while the feudal lords were engaged in war and pillage, their ladies in the castle were occupied in gentle pursuits, rearing children, cultivating softness of manners, developing family spirit, spinning and weaving with their maids, in woolen and linen, cultivating the art of embroidery, which they carried to great perfection, working into the tapestry figures and historical scenes. They also acquired surgical and healing skill from the monasteries, and were the physicians and surgeons of the times—for in those ages it was women, and not men, who were usually able to read and write. All this told most happily on men. And out of this new order of things two words were born which will never perish—*courtesy* and *chivalry*; courtesy meant the nobility of manners that prevailed in the feudal household, and it was women who fostered it; chivalry, which belonged to the tournament, had a like origin, and indicated a similar spirit. The Knight of La Tour, Landry, celebrated the praises of the women of that day "who made out of a man of nothing, a man of valor and worth." Never since have women lost their empire in the home, nor their influence over men.

(To be continued.)

## PROTESTANT MISSIONS IN INDIA.

BY BISHOP JOHN F. HURST, LL. D.

The stages in the process of Indian evangelization are well defined. There is every reason to suppose that the gospel reached India during the most primitive period of the Christian church. An early tradition declares that the apostle Thomas founded the first society on the coast of Malabar, and was martyred at a place called Mailapur. Pantæus, Dorotheus, Hippolytus, Philostorgius, Gregory Nazianzen, Jerome, Theodoret, and Gregory of Tours, authors covering the period from A. D. 190 to 595, attribute the spread of the gospel to India directly to the labors of that apostle.

Those modern travelers to India who long preceded the founding of the Jesuit order and the coming of Xavier to Goa, declare also, that they found a Christian church existing on the Coromandel Coast, and that the members of it believed Thomas to have been its founder. Marco Polo, in 1220, says that both Christians and Saracens held Thomas in great reverence, and made pilgrimages to Maabar, the province in which his body was supposed to be interred. (Book III. Ch. XVIII.)

In more recent times such careful travelers as Buchanan and Bishop Heber favor the view, which prevailed throughout the entire early period of the church, and has a strong support in the existing Christian societies, that the apostle Thomas was the first preacher of the gospel in the Hindu peninsula. Heber says: "I see no good reason for doubting; there is as fair historical evidence as the case requires, that Saint Thomas preached the gospel in India, and was martyred at a place called Mailapur." ("Journal," vol. III. p. 212 [4th ed.].) Buchanan says, that "we have as good authority for believing that the apostle Thomas died in India as that the apostle Peter died in Rome." ("Christian Researches," p. 134 [5th ed.].) The most valuable of all authorities for this view is in the statement of Professor Wilson, who says that "we need not be much at a loss for

its identification [Mihilaropya with Mailapur], as the name approaches sufficiently to Mihilapur, Meliapura St. Thomé, where our own records indicate a city of some consequence, in the beginning of the Christian era, as the scene of the labors and martyrdom of Saint Thomas, occurrences very far from invalidated by any arguments yet advanced against the truth of the tradition." ("Transactions of the Royal Arch. Soc." vol. I. p. 161.)

If one takes all the evidence into consideration, the balance seems to be in favor of a very early Christian church in India, and of the apostle Thomas as its founder. There is nothing improbable in this conclusion. The means of locomotion in the time of the Roman Empire were not unfavorable to lengthy journeys. Life was quite as secure as in recent days. Paul was much safer in his journeys through Asia Minor than any European traveler would be to-day. When the persecution broke out in Jerusalem, and the Christians were compelled to leave, it would not be unreasonable that the apostles should distribute the accessible territory among themselves. If to Thomas was assigned Persia, it would only be a question of months when he could reach there, and, having organized the Persian church, it would require but a short time to go further, following the drift of commerce, and run down to the head of the Persian Gulf, and find his way far down the Indian coast. Such a journey would not be more difficult than Burton's in Arabia, or Vamburg's in the uplands of northern Asia, or Thomas Coryat's walk, in the seventeenth century, all the way from Jerusalem to Ajmere, who spent but two pounds and ten shillings for the entire journey. (For an excellent summary of opinions on the apostolic founding of the Indian church, see Kennet's "Thomas the Apostle of India," Madras, 1882. There is a unique and excellent bibliography of the subject on pp. 29-32.)

Whether Thomas was the founder of the church in India

or not, this remains certain—that by the time of the Nicene Council, in the year 325, Christianity had so far advanced as to be represented by a bishop in that most important conference of the early church. The name of Johannes, Bishop of India Maxima and Persia, stands as one of the subscribers to the canons.

By whomsoever founded, Indian Christianity took the later Nestorian type. This was due to its relations with Persia, where the monophysite vagary carried the people with it. When the Mohammedan faith arose, and Christianity was swept away from Persia, and the Indian church was left to fight its battle alone, the fact of the existence of Christianity in India passed away from the knowledge of the chroniclers of the church. It was only when the travelers of modern times penetrated India, and made report of what they saw, that the existence of Indian Christians became known. Is it any wonder that they should have lost nearly all traces of their original character? The real wonder is, that they had not been entirely obliterated.

The second period of Christianity in India dates from the Portuguese invasion. Only five years after the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus, Vasco de Gama, after receiving absolution for himself and his crew, as though they were all going to die, set sail from the Tagus for a new way to the Indies. Columbus had failed to find a western path; Vasco de Gama would see what he could do toward finding an eastern. Ten months afterward he cast anchor off Calicut, and planted the Portuguese flag on Indian soil. This was the beginning of the long chapter of the Portuguese in India.

Later, Francis Xavier went to India, and, making Goa and Bassein, on the western coast, his centers of operation, he proceeded to build up a vast Christian commonwealth. He arrived in 1542, and immediately began to labor among the natives. He committed to memory, in the language of the natives, the creed, catechism, and other fundamental parts of his faith, and soon his adherents went from units to hundreds and thousands. He went down the coast to the cape, and then went up on the eastern side, carrying his message to the wildest tribes. Bercastel says, that by the "year 1551 the number of converts along the fishing coast amounted to five hundred thousand." (*Lettres Edificantes et Curieuses*, IX. 308.) In 1560 the Inquisition was established in Goa, and all the detailed arrangements for enforcing obedience to the decrees of the church, which were employed in Spain and Italy, such as inquisitors, qualificators, familiars, and jailers, were repeated on the far-off shore of India.

What effect has this corrupt and dead form of Christianity in India upon modern evangelical missions? Has the presence of a gross type of the religion of Christ been favorable or otherwise to pure and zealous Protestant missions? The result proves, that the least sparks of the truth are better than none at all. Even the faintest traces of Scriptural doctrine have proved at least a beginning for systematic and successful work.

We now reach the third stage of Indian evangelization. This was the beginning of the Danish mission, under Ziegenbalg and Plutschau. In three and a half years the number of converts amounted to one hundred sixty, and these were the first fruits of the Protestant church in South India, which now numbers many thousands. This Danish movement, strange as it may appear, was the first Protestant mission, not only to India, but to any land. It was regarded as an enterprise of great significance.

I possess two small, old and time-worn books, which, by a fortunate comparing of one with the other, bring to light

the remarkable fact of an early connection between this country and India, in the work of evangelization. These little treasures from the early part of the last century are Cotton Mather's "India Christiana," published in Boston in 1721, and Francke's "Pietas Hallensis," or "Account of his Orphan House in Halle," Germany.

When Ziegenbalg was devising the best methods of prosecuting his work in southern India, he wrote to Cotton Mather for advice. Mather wrote a long letter, concluding with the following words: "My design was to Write a Letter, and not a Volume; 'tis enough to point at these things, without amplifications upon them. Reverend Sir, you plainly see, What we are; Joyned in our Minds, tho' parted by the Waters; one Soyle, though not one Soyle uniting of us. What remains is, that by Mutual Prayers to our most Merciful GOD and FATHER, we be helpful to one another. Live and prosper; always what you are and what you would be; Always Living to your Saviour; and not only very dear unto me, but also unto the whole Christian World, yea dear unto the Angels of GOD, unto whom you are a Spectacle. I am Yours in the Lord, most heartily,

COTTON MATHER.

Boston, New England, December 31, 1717." ("India Christiana," p. 74.)

Mather sent this kind and beautiful letter. But this was not all. He sent a piece of gold and some books to Ziegenbalg—unquestionably the first gift from America for Indian evangelization. I question whether even England was ahead of the young Massachusetts in aiding, though in this small way, the spread of the gospel in the East Indies.

Schwartz, who was destined to prove an inspiration to the cause of missions the world over, arrived in southern India in 1759, and, without waiting for a critical knowledge of the Tamil, began at once with a few words and in broken speech. Between the beginning of his work and the end, there lay a period of forty-eight beautiful and consecrated years. If we consider all the qualities which constitute a sublime missionary life, the career of this man is without a parallel in missionary history. In calm and patient labor, in the confidence which he inspired among even the heathen who refused his message, and in the results of his work, he stands first in the lengthening catalogue of immortal missionaries.

With the death of Schwartz, in 1798, the first period of Protestant missions came to an end. The difficulties had been numerous, and of such magnitude as to terrify any spirits less brave than the heroes who made the first Protestant attack upon the dense mass of Hindu paganism.

The arrival of William Carey in Calcutta, in 1793, began a new era, not alone in Indian missions, but in the history of universal evangelization. He was joined afterward by Marshman and Ward, and the three planned for the occupation of all northern India. Frederick VI., King of Denmark, sent word to them that he had taken their new college under his special protection, and expressed his great pleasure at the settlement of the missions in Serampore.

The forces of this mission radiated in all directions. The British government in India, with the Marquis of Wellesley at the head, was fearful of the Serampore press. It was thought that it would breed treason to the state, and orders were given for its suppression. But the difficulties were finally overcome, and the work of the missions proceeded without embarrassment.

Henry Martyn, a chaplain of the East India Company, arrived in 1806, and began his brief but remarkable career in the valley of the Ganges. His success in philological achievements are, perhaps, without a parallel. In less than



two years after his arrival he had translated the New Testament into Hindustani, written a commentary on our Lord's parables in the same language, and begun a Persian translation of the New Testament. He was consumed by his passionate zeal for souls. He died in 1812, at the age of thirty-one, leaving behind an example which has been a singular force in leading many, in both England and America, to enter upon the missionary career.

In 1812 two American missionaries, Judson and Newell, arrived in Calcutta. The British government, which had not yet learned that the Christian religion was a greater force to preserve India to England than the army itself, ordered their expulsion from the country. They were, however, permitted to go to Mauritius. In due time we find Judson in Burma, beginning that career of patient and unremitting labor which has made his name illustrious in the annals of the church universal.

With the year 1830, the period of missionary limitations in India came to an end. The Bishops' College in Calcutta and the Baptist College in Serampore had been doing invaluable work, each in its own way, toward translating the Scriptures, establishing schools, and building up a Christian life among the native populations. The British government had learned that its interests in India lay in the same path with the evangelization of the country.

Alexander Duff, a young man fresh from the University of Edinburgh, arrived in Calcutta, and immediately began to labor. He conceived the idea that there were still too many concessions to paganism in the old methods, and that the proper way to proceed was to make a new and public departure in the interests of a broad and thorough evangelization of India. He held that the native languages were too much used, and, therefore, that the natives should be taught English, and that it should be the fundamental tongue in teaching them. He opened his college in July, 1830, and boldly declared his policy,—all the classes must be taught English, and the Scriptures must be taught daily, an hour, in the same tongue. It was a new measure, and shocked even missionary sensibilities. The learned Hindus resisted the measure. But Duff would not retrace his steps. All who came to his college must submit to his regulations. He began with five young men, but before the end of the first week he had over three hundred applications for admission. (Sherring's "History of Protestant Missions in India," p. 106.) His triumph was complete.

Duff's career in India was remarkable. He had the daring of a great leader. He made several visits to Scotland, and one to the United States. His eloquence, zeal, and thorough knowledge of pagan conditions in India, made him irresistible in his plea for increased devotion to the cause of the evangelization of the heathen. He was Peter the Hermit of our century. But there was this difference—Duff's crusade belongs to the high realm of permanent triumphs.

India is now open to missionary work. Since the Mutiny of 1857, England has learned that the Christian religion is the real basis of a permanent tenure of the country. There will be no withdrawal from this position. No missionary will ever be warned off from an Indian port again. Schools are multiplying in all directions. New churches are rising, in all plains and along all mountain sides, throughout the land. It is difficult to tell what church deserves the highest praise for consecration, learning, and sublime devotion, for all the evangelical confessions have been represented, and to-day are co-operating for the conversion of all India. The following may be regarded as an approximate result of missionary labors in India, (exclusive of British Burma, and

Ceylon):—

Number of stations (1881), 716, foreign ordained agents, 658, native ordained agents, 674, foreign lay preachers, 79, native lay preachers, 2,988, churches or congregations, 4,538, native Christians, 528,590, communicants, 145,097, contributions (rupees), 228,517, teachers, native Christian, 4,345, teachers, non-Christian, 2,539, theological and training students, 1,377, Anglo vernacular schools, 472, Anglo vernacular pupils, 50,203, vernacular schools, 3,703, pupils, 117,418.

Woman's work:—Foreign and Eurasian Female agents, 541, native Christian female agents, 1,944, boarding schools for girls, 171, boarding pupils, 6,983, day schools for girls, 1,281, day pupils, girls, 49,550.

Zeeanah:—Houses, 9,566, pupils, 9,228, total pupils, male and female (excluding Sunday schools), 234,759, Sunday-school scholars, 83,321. (See statistical tables of Protestant missions in India, Burma, and Ceylon, for 1881, Calcutta, 1882.)

This is an excellent showing, and represents an amount of faith and vigor which no imagination may depict. Between Ziegenbalg's arrival in southern India and the present vast net-work of missions now extending over the country, there lies a period of less than two centuries of consecrated labor. The triumph is great, and there is abundant ground for encouragement that the time is not far distant when the gospel will reach every part of India.

There is danger, however, that these great achievements be overestimated. There are immense stretches of Indian territory which have not been reached, or, if reached at all, have been but scantily cultivated. We may take some examples in Bengal. The district of Burdwan, a hundred miles from Calcutta, on the East India Railway, contains an area of three thousand five hundred square miles, with one and a half millions of people. There is one missionary with nine Christian helpers. The church has twenty-eight communicants. This district has been occupied by the Church Missionary Society since 1816.

The adjoining district of Bancoorah contains about half a million of people. It has one missionary with ten Christian helpers. There are ten communicants. This district has been occupied by the Wesleyan Missionary Society since 1870. The district of Beerbhoom contains half a million of people, and has only three missionaries with nine Christian helpers. There are sixty-eight communicants. This district has been occupied by the Baptist Missionary Society since 1815.

The district of Moorshedabad contains about a million of people, and has only three missionaries with four Christian helpers. There are eighteen communicants. This district has been occupied by the London Missionary Society since 1824. The missionary workers are mainly occupied in Berhampoor, with its population of twenty-seven thousand. But this district contains, beside Berhampoor, one city with forty-six thousand persons, two towns with more than ten thousand, ten towns with over three thousand, fifteen villages with over two thousand, one hundred forty-eight villages with over one thousand, five hundred forty-seven villages with over five hundred, one thousand three hundred seventy-three villages with over two hundred, and one thousand six hundred fifty-four villages with less than two hundred inhabitants. This district, with its three thousand seven hundred fifty-three towns and villages, is an occupied district, and has been so since 1824.

Jessore, containing four thousand two hundred forty-seven towns and villages, has one missionary and five Christian helpers. Rungpore, containing four thousand two hundred six towns and villages, has one missionary and four Chris-

tian helpers. Rajeshahye, containing four thousand two hundred twenty-eight towns and villages, has only one missionary and seven Christian helpers.

It would seem that some such results as the following would indicate either an insufficient force or a providential indication to move out and permit other societies to enter. One district, with one million five hundred thousand people, has been occupied sixty-nine years, and the result is only thirty-five communicants. Another, with three missionaries, after seventy years, presents to-day but sixty-eight communicants. Another, with a million inhabitants, and three missionaries, presents but eighteen converts, after sixty-one years of labor.

Beside these feebly occupied districts, there are others, great and populous, without a single preacher. In British India the whole land is divided for administrative purposes into divisions and districts. A district usually contains from half a million to a million and a half inhabitants. In

Oudh the districts average nine hundred thousand each; in Rohilcund, a little less. Now, taking the several governments, we have the following districts in which there are no missions:—

Bengal, 10, Northern Provinces, 8, Punjab, 9, Bombay, 6, Central Provinces, 4.

To specify: Malda contains half a million of people, but has no missionary; Poozra has half a million, but no missionary; Pubna has nearly a million people, living in two thousand seven hundred ninety-two towns and villages, but there is no missionary. These three districts, containing two millions of people, are but samples of many vast populous unworked districts throughout India. Let this, however, be noted, here are three districts containing two millions of people, within a day's journey of Calcutta, in which no church in all Christendom has a single missionary.

With such a picture, are not the laborers lamentably few?

## SPRING JOTTINGS.

BY JOHN BURROUGHS.

For ten or more years past I have been in the habit of jotting down, among other things in my note-book, observations upon the seasons as they passed,—the complexion of the day, the aspects of nature, the arrival of the birds, the opening of the flowers, or any characteristic feature of the passing moment or hour which the great open-air panorama presented. Some of these notes and observations touching the opening and the progress of the spring season follow herewith.

I need hardly say they are off-hand and informal; what they have to recommend them to the general reader is mainly their fidelity to actual fact. The sun always crosses the line on time, but the seasons which he makes are by no means so punctual; they loiter or they hasten, and the spring tokens are three or four weeks earlier or later some seasons than others. The ice often breaks up on the river early in March, but I have crossed upon it as late as the tenth of April. My journal presents many samples of both early and late springs.

But before I give these extracts let me say a word or two in favor of the habit of keeping a journal of one's thoughts and days. To a countryman especially, of a meditative turn, who likes to preserve the flavor of the passing moment, or to a person of leisure anywhere, who wants to make the most of life, a journal will be found a great help. It is a sort of deposit account wherein one saves up bits and fragments of his life that would otherwise be lost to him.

What seemed so insignificant in the passing or as it lay in embryo in his mind, becomes a valuable part of his experiences when it is fully unfolded and recorded in black and white. The process of writing develops it; the bud becomes the leaf or flower; the one is disentangled from the many and takes definite form and hue. I remember that Thoreau says in a letter to a friend after his return from a climb to the top of Monadnock, that it is not till he gets home that he really goes over the mountain; that is, I suppose, sees what the climb meant to him when he comes to write an account of it to his friend. Every one's experience is probably much the same; when we try to tell what we saw and felt, even to our journals, we discover more and deeper meanings in things than we had suspected.

The pleasure and value of every walk or journey we take

may be doubled to us, by carefully noting down the impressions it makes upon us. How much of the flavor of Maine birch I should have missed had I not compelled that vague, unconscious being within me, who absorbs so much, and says nothing, to unbosom himself at the point of the pen. It was not till after I got home that I really went to Maine, or to the Adirondacks, or to Canada. Out of the chaotic and nebulous impressions which these expeditions gave me, I evolved the real experience. There is hardly anything that does not become much more in the telling than in the thinking, or in the feeling.

I see the fishermen floating up and down the river above their nets which are suspended far out of sight in the water beneath them. They do not know what fish they have got, if any, till after a while they lift the nets up and examine them. In all of us there is a region of self-consciousness above which our ostensible lives go forward, and in which much comes to us or is slowly developed, of which we are quite ignorant until we lift up our nets and inspect them.

Then the charm and significance of a day are so subtle and fleeting! Before we know it, it is gone past all recovery. I find that each spring, that each summer, and fall, and winter of my life has a hue and quality of its own, given by some prevailing mood, a train of thought, an event, an experience—a color or quality of which I am quite unconscious at the time, being too near to it and too completely enveloped by it. But afterward, some mood or circumstance, an odor, or fragment of a tune brings it back as by a flash; for one brief second the adamant door of the past swings open and gives me a glimpse of my former life. One's journal dashed off without any secondary motive, may often preserve and renew the past for him in this way.

These leaves from my own journal are not very good samples of this sort of thing, but they preserve for me the image of many a day which memory alone could never have kept.

March 3, 1879. — The sun is getting strong, but winter still holds his own. No hint of spring in the earth or air. No sparrow or sparrow song yet. But on the 5th there was a hint of spring. The day warm and the snow melting. The first bluebird note this morning. How sweetly it dropped down from the blue overhead!

March 10.—A real spring day at last, and a rouser! Ther-

momometer between 50° and 60° in the coolest spot; bees very lively about the hive and working on the sawdust in the wood yard; how they dig and wallow in the woody meal, apparently squeezing it as if forcing it to yield up something to them! Here they get their first substitute for pollen. The sawdust of hickory and maple is preferred. The inner milky substance between the bark and the wood, called the cambium layer, is probably the source of their supplies.

In the growing tree it is in this layer or secretion that the vital processes are the most active and potent. It has been found by experiment that this tender, milky substance is capable of exerting a very great force; a growing tree exerts a lifting and pushing force of more than thirty pounds to the square inch, and the force is thought to reside in the soft fragile cells that make up the cambium layer. It is like the strength of Samson residing in his hair. Saw one bee enter the hive with pollen on his back, which he must have got from some open greenhouse; or had he found the skunk cabbage in bloom ahead of me?

The bluebirds! It seemed as if they must have been waiting somewhere close by for the first warm day, like actors behind the scenes, for they were here in numbers early in the morning; they rushed upon the stage very promptly when their parts were called. No robins yet. Sap runs, but not briskly. It is too warm and still; it wants a brisk day for sap, with a certain sharpness in the air, a certain crispness and tension.

March 11.—No frost last night; the morning damp and warm and still. The birds have come pell-mell on the heels of the warm wave. It seems as if some barrier had suddenly given way and let them loose. Song-sparrows, cow black-birds, bluebirds, and meadow larks are here; and hark! what gleeful sound is that? The robins! hurrah, the robins have come! A large troop of them following up the river valley, stop in the trees near, and it is like a summer picnic of children suddenly landed from a steamboat in the woods, — they sing, shout, whistle, squeal, call, etc. in the most blithesomes train. The cedar-birds, too, are here in the apple-trees pecking the frozen apples. The cedar berries and the lotus berries are all gone, and it is frozen apples or nothing.

March 12.—A change to more crispness and coolness, but a delicious spring morning. Hundreds of snow-birds with a sprinkling of song and Canada sparrows are all about the house, chirping and lisping and chattering in a very animated manner. The air is full of bird voices; through this maze of fine sounds comes the strong note and warble of the robin, and the soft call of the bluebird. Whatever else they may have in England, I doubt if they can ever have such a morning as this. A few days ago, not a bird, not a sound; everything rigid and severe; then in a day the barriers of winter give way, and spring comes like an inundation. In a twinkling all is changed.

Under date of February 27, 1881, I find this note: "Warm; saw the male bluebird warbling and calling cheerily. The male bluebird spreads his tail as he flits about at this season, in a way to make him look very gay and dressy. It adds to his expression considerably, and makes him look alert and beau-like, and every inch a male. The grass is green under the snow and has grown perceptibly. The warmth of the air seems to go readily through a covering of ice and snow. Note how quickly the ice lets go of the door-stones, though completely covered, when the day becomes warm.

The farmers say a deep snow draws the frost out of the ground. It is certain that the frost goes out when the ground is deeply covered for some time, though it is prob-

ably the warmth rising up from the depths of the ground, that does it. A winter of deep snows is apt to prove fatal to the peach buds. The frost leaves the ground, the soil often becomes so warm that angle worms rise to near the surface, the sap in the trees probably stirs a little; then there comes a cold wave, the mercury goes down to ten or fifteen below zero, and the peach buds are killed. It is not the cold alone that does it; it is the warmth at one end and the extreme cold at the other. When the snow is removed so that the frost can get at the roots also, peach buds will stand fourteen or fifteen degrees below zero.

March 7.—A perfect spring day at last,—still, warm, and without a cloud. Tapped two trees; the sap runs, the snow runs, everything runs. Bluebirds the only birds yet. Thermometer 42° in the shade. A perfect sap day. A perfect sap day is a crystalline day; the night must have a keen edge of frost, and the day a keen edge of air and sun, with wind north or north west. The least film, the least breath from the south, the least suggestion of growth, and the day is marred as a sap day. Maple sap, is maple frost melted by the sun. (9 p.m.) A soft, large-starred night; the moon in her second quarter; perfectly still and freezing; Venus throbbing low in the west. A crystalline night.

March 21, 1884.—The top of a high barometric wave, a day like a crest, lifted up, slightly, sparkling. A cold snap without storm issuing in this clear, dazzling, sharp, northern day. How light, as if illuminated by more than the sun; the sky is full of light; light seems to be streaming up all around the horizon. The leafless trees make no shadows; the woods are flooded with light; everything shines; a day large and imposing, breathing strong masculine breaths out of the north; a day without a speck or film, winnowed through and through, all the windows and doors of the sky open. Day of crumpled rivers and lakes, of crested waves, of bellying sails, high-domed and lustrous day. The only typical March day of the bright heroic sort we have yet had.

March 24, 1884.—Damp still morning, much fog on the river. All the branches and twigs of the trees strung with drops of water. The grass and weeds beaded with fog drops. Two lines of ducks go up the river, one a few feet beneath the other. On second glance the under line proves to be the reflection of the other in the still water. As the ducks cross a large field of ice, the lower line is suddenly blotted out, as if the birds had dived beneath the ice. A train of cars across the river—the train sunk beneath a solid stratum of fog, its plume of smoke and vapor unrolling above it and slanting away in the distance; a liquid morning; the turf buzzes as you walk over it.

Skunk cabbage on Saturday the 22d, probably in bloom several days. This plant always gets ahead of me. It seems to come up like a mushroom in a single night. Water newts just out, and probably piping before the frogs, though not certain about this.

March 25.—One of the rare days that go before a storm; the flower of a series of days increasingly fair. To-morrow probably the flower falls, and days of rain and cold prepare the way for another fair day or days. The barometer must be high to-day; the birds fly high. I feed my bees on a rock and sit long and watch them covering the combs, and rejoice in the multitudinous humming. The river is a great mirror dotted here and there by small cakes of ice. The first sloop comes lazily up on the flood tide, like the first butterfly of spring; the little steamer, our river omnibus, makes her first trip, and wakes the echoes with her salutatory whistle, her flags dancing in the sun.

April 1.—Welcome to April, my natal month; in many ways the most poetic month of the year; the month of the



swelling buds, the springing grass, the first nests, the first plantings, the first flowers, and last but not least, the first shad! The door of the seasons first stands ajar this month, and gives us a peep beyond. The month in which to begin the world, in which to begin your house, in which to begin your courtship, in which to enter upon any new enterprise. The bees get their first pollen this month and their first honey. All hibernating creatures are out before April is past. The coon, the chipmunk, the bear, the turtles, the frogs, the snakes, come forth beneath April skies.

April 8.—A day of great brightness and clearness—a crystalline April day that precedes snow. In this sharp crisp air the flakes are forming. As in a warm streaming south wind one can almost smell the swelling buds; so a wind from the opposite quarter at this season, as often suggests the crystalline snow. I go up in the sugar bush (this was up among the Catskills) and linger for an hour among the old trees. The air is still and has the property of being "hol-low" as the farmers say; that is, it is heavy, motionless, and transmits sounds well. Every warble of a bluebird, or robin, or caw of crow, or bark of dog, or bleat of sheep, or cackle of geese, or call of boy or man, within the landscape, comes distinctly to the ear. The smoke from the chimney goes straight up.

I walk through the bare fields; the shore larks run or flit before me; I hear their shuffling, gurgling, lisping, half inarticulate song. Only of late years have I noticed the shore larks in this section. Now they breed and pass the summer on these hills, and I am told that they are gradually becoming permanent residents in other parts of the state. They are nearly as large as the English sky-lark, with conspicuous black markings about the head and throat; shy birds squatting in the sear grass, and probably taken by most country people who see them to be sparrows.

Their flight and manner in song, is much like that of the sky-lark. The bird mounts up and up on ecstatic wing, till it becomes a mere speck against the sky, where it drifts to and fro and utters at intervals its crude song, a mere fraction or rudiment of the sky-lark's song, a few sharp, lisping, unmelodious notes, as if the bird had a bad cold and could only now and then make any sound—heard a long distance, but insignificant, a mere germ of the true lark's song; as it were the first rude attempt of nature in this direction. After due trial and waiting she develops the lark's song itself. But if the law of evolution applies to bird songs as well as to other things, the shore lark should in time become a fine songster. I know of no bird song that seems so obviously struggling to free itself and reach a fuller expression. As the bird seems more and more inclined to abide permanently amid cultivated fields, and to forsake the wild and savage north, let me hope that its song is also undergoing a favorable change.

How conspicuous the crows in the brown fields, or against the lingering snow banks, or in the clear sky. How still the air! One could carry a lighted candle over the hills. The light is very strong, and the effect of the wall of white mountains rising up all around from the checkered landscape, and holding up the blue dome of the sky is strange indeed.

April 14.—A delicious day, warm as May. This to me is the most bewitching part of the whole year. One's relish is so keen, and the morsels are so few, and so tender. How

the fields of winter rye stand out! They call up visions of England. A perfect day in April far excels a perfect day in June, because it provokes and stimulates while the latter sates and cloyes. Such days have all the peace and geniality of summer without any of its satiety or enervating heat.

April 15.—Not much cloud this morning, but much vapor in the air. A cool south wind with streaks of a pungent vegetable odor, probably from the willows. When I make too dead a set at it I miss it; but when I let my nose have its own way, and take in the air slowly, I get it, an odor as of a myriad swelling buds. The long drawn call of the high-hole comes up from the fields, then the tender rapid trill of the bush or russet sparrow, then the piercing note of the meadow-lark, a flying shaft of sound.

April 21.—The enchanting days continue without a break. One's senses are not large enough to take them all in. Maple buds just bursting, apple-trees full of infantile leaves. How the poplars and willows stand out! A moist, warm, brooding haze over all the earth. All day my little rustic sparrow sings and trills divinely. The most prominent bird music in April is from the sparrows.

The yellow birds (gold-finches) are just getting on their yellow coats. I saw some yesterday that had a smutty, unwashed look, because of the new yellow shining through the old drab-colored webs of the feathers. These birds do not shed their feathers in the spring, as careless observers are apt to think they do, but merely shed the outer webs of their feathers and quills, which peel off like a glove from the hand.

All the groves and woods lightly touched with new foliage. Looks like May; violets and dandelions in bloom. Sparrows nest with two eggs. Maples hanging out their delicate fringe-like bloom. First swallows may be looked for any day after April 20.

This period may be called the vernal equipoise, and corresponds to the October calm called the Indian summer.

The gummy fragrant bud-scales of the balm o' Gilead strew the road. They are like the beaks of birds. Indeed, the scales are falling from the eyes of all the branches now. There is something very suggestive about these dropping scales. The snakes and toads shedding their skins, and the birds shedding the outer webs of their feathers, are samples of the same process. The chick escaping from the shell is but a bud dropping its scales. The bursting buds of the poplars and hickories give forth a gummy perfume. One may often catch a whiff of this bud perfume upon the April air. No fragrance of May bloom is so bewitching. The bees know the value of the gummy buds; here they get the propolis to varnish their hives and seal up the cracks. How they manage to gather and carry it is a mystery to me, it is so sticky. When put upon the hive it is as hard as sealing wax. They seem to have a way of warming it and making it malleable.

Think of the slow silent falling of the scales all through the woods—nature unpacking her parcels and throwing the wrapping away. The quickening of the earth at this season is in streaks and spots; all the moist and genial places in the fields, awaken first. Along the fences the turf greens before it does in the middle of the lot. Soft maple in bloom; first anemone to-day; also, a great many sweet-scented hepaticas.

## SIDNEY LANIER.

BY THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON.

Emerson said of Shelley—quite unjustly, to my thinking,—that although uniformly a poetic mind, he was never a poet. As to all the Southern poets except Lanier, even as to Hayne and Pinkney, the question still remains whether they got actually beyond the poetic mind. In his case alone has the poetic work been so continuous and systematic, subject to such self-imposed laws and tried by so high a standard, as to make it safe, in spite of his premature death, to place him among those whom we may without hesitation treat as "master-singers." Even among these, of course, there are grades; but as Lowell once said of Thoreau "to be a master is to be a master."

With Lanier, music and poetry were in the blood. We in America are beginning to study "heredity" with renewed interest, not in the narrow way in which pedigrees are studied in England, but with reference to the inheritance of brains and high qualities. It is a satisfaction to know that Sidney Lanier had an ancestor, Jerome, who was probably a musical composer at the court of Queen Elizabeth; and that Nicholas, the son of this Jerome, was director of music for James I. and Charles I., and was a friend of Van Dyck, who painted his portrait. Still another Nicholas Lanier was the first presiding officer of the Society of Musicians, incorporated at the Restoration of Charles II., and four other Laniers were among the corporate members of this society. A Sir John Lanier fought at the Battle of the Boyne and fell at Steinkirk. These facts are brought together by the Rev. W. H. Ward, in his life of Sidney Lanier; and he also assures us that the progenitor of the American branch of the family, Thomas Lanier, came to this country in 1716—not very long since, as American pedigrees go—and that he settled with other immigrants on a grant ten miles square, including the site of the present city of Richmond, Va. The father of the poet was Robert S. Lanier, a lawyer who was still living in 1884, at Macon, Ga. His mother was Mary (Anderson) Lanier, a Virginian of Scotch descent. The poet was born, February 3, 1842.

In addition to the musical tradition, prevailing in the Lanier family, he is said to have had kindred inheritances on the "spindle side." Music was at any rate his first passion. As a boy he taught himself to play the flute, organ, piano, violin, guitar, and banjo; the first-named instrument being always his favorite, or, perhaps, that of his father, who "feared for him the powerful fascination of the violin." But his parents rather dreaded this absorption in music, apparently thinking with Dr. Johnson that musicians were "amusing vagabonds." The same thought caused a struggle in the boy's own mind, for he wrote at eighteen that though he was conscious of having "an extraordinary musical talent," yet music seemed to him "so small a business in comparison with other things" which he might do that he wished to forsake the art. It appears from the same note-book that he already felt himself called to a literary career. He was at this time a student at Oglethorpe College, a Presbyterian institution, now extinct, near Midway, Ga. Here he graduated at eighteen, with the first honors of his class, although he had lost a year during which he was a clerk in the post-office at Macon. At Oglethorpe College he came under the influence of Professor James Woodrow, to whom he always expressed great obligations.

Lanier became a tutor in the college on graduating, but left his post to enlist as a private in the Confederate army.

He enlisted in the Macon Volunteers of the Second Georgia Battalion, the first military force which left Georgia for the seat of war. He remained in the service during the whole war, and, though three times offered promotion, would never accept it, from a desire to remain near his younger brother, who was in the same regiment. He was in the battle of Seven Pines, Drury's Bluffs, and the seven days of fighting about Richmond, Virginia, including Malvern Hill. After this campaign he was transferred with his brother to the signal service, because, as envious companions said, he could play the flute. In 1863 his detachment was mounted; and later, each of the two brothers was detailed to take charge of a vessel which was to run the blockade. Sidney was captured and spent five months as a prisoner at Point Lookout, having concealed his flute in his sleeve and keeping it always as a companion. He describes this period in his story, "Tiger Lilies"; and it was almost the end of the war when he was exchanged. This event took place in February, 1865; and he returned home on foot, having only his flute and the twenty dollar gold piece which had not been taken from him, when his pockets were searched, on his capture. He reached home March 15, and was dangerously ill for six weeks, during which his mother died of the pulmonary disease which he had plainly inherited.

For nearly eighteen months he filled a clerkship at Montgomery, Ala., and soon after visited New York to publish through Hurd and Houghton his novel, "Tiger Lilies," which had been written in three weeks during April, 1867. It is an extravagant and high-flown book, and with something of the exuberance of color that its name implies. In September of that year he took charge of an academy at Prattville, Ala.; and was married in December to Miss Mary Day of Macon, Ga. His disease soon developed; he gave up his school and went to Macon, studying law with his father, and even practising; going to New York for treatment, to Texas for health, but always with declining strength and increased longings for a literary career.

At last, in December, 1873, he took up his abode in Baltimore, having made an engagement as first flute for the Peabody Symphony Concerts. Here he resided for the rest of his life, engaged always in a threefold struggle, for health, for bread, and for a literary career. To his father, who kept open for him a place in the law-office at Macon, he wrote (Nov. 29, 1873,) that, first, his chance for life was ten times greater at Baltimore; that, secondly, he could not consent to be a third-rate struggling lawyer for the rest of his life; and that in the third place, he had been assured by good judges that he was "the greatest flute-player in the world," and had also every encouragement for success in literature. As a result, he stayed, breaking down at short intervals, but playing in the orchestra winter after winter,—writing, lecturing, teaching. From time to time he sought health in Texas, Florida, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, or Virginia. He studied laboriously, as his books bear witness; and he corresponded largely with Bayard Taylor, always friendly to unappreciated genius. In Taylor's "Memoirs" some of these letters are included. No passage in them tells so much of his earlier life as this extract, written August 7, 1875:—

"I could never describe to you what a mere drought and famine my life has been, as regards that multitude of matters which I fancy one absorbs when one is in conversational relation with men of letters, with travelers, with persons who have either seen or written or done large things. Perhaps you know that with us of the younger generation in the South since the war, pretty much the whole of life has been merely not dying." ("Memorial" by W. H. Ward, XXIV.)

Thus far I have followed mainly the lines indicated by Mr. Ward, his biographer. From this time forth Lanier's life can be traced from book to book. His early novel seems to have fallen dead, like the early novels of most people. Before this time he had published a few poems in Southern newspapers, and then in the "Round Table" (New York); but the first thing that brought public attention to him was a poem on "Corn" in *Lippincott's Magazine* for February, 1875. After this he printed many poems, there and else where; published a volume on Florida (Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1876,); and a thin volume of collected poems (same publishers, 1877). There are less than a hundred pages of this little venture, and but ten separate poems; but they strike the whole range of his ambition, his sensitiveness, his dream of elaborate musical construction—the longest is, indeed, called "A Symphony"—and his peculiar effects of rhythm. They are daring, impetuous, bristling with strophe and antistrophe, with dramatic appeal and response; but always single-minded, noble, pure. Even where the effect is merely startling and scintillating, lighted by Roman candles instead of electric lights, there is still a signal purity in the illumination and even if the flame goes out, no bad odor is left behind.

But it was not enough for him to write poetry; he must give to the world his methods and his principles. He had theories of poetic art, and it was these theories, more than any personal celebrity, which he desired the world to accept. In a fine letter to his wife he writes, "It is of little consequence whether I fail; the I in the matter is a small business. '*Que mon nom soit flétri, que la France soit libre,*'" quoth Danton." (Ward's "Memorial," XXIII.) To keep the wolf from the door, he compiled "The Boy's Froissart" (1878), "The Boy's King Arthur" (1880), "The Boy's Mabinogion" (1881), and "The Boy's Percy" (1882);—all published by Scribner & Son in New York, and all excellent bits of work, done *con amore*.

He did in these for the mediæval and later legends what Hawthorne and others had done for the Greek mythology; and many a child owes to him all that he knows of these delightful sources of romance. But it was into his "Science of English Verse" that he was to pour his whole enthusiasm, and it was this, in connection with his own poems that was to prove his monument. How large its circulation has been, I do not know; but the condition of the copy before me—belonging to Harvard College Library—is a sufficient proof that it has had and still holds a powerful attraction for young students. By the record of dates at the end of the copy, I find that it was taken out once in 1880, five times in 1881, twice in 1882, four times in 1883, seven times in 1884, six times in 1885, and nineteen times in 1886, being now put upon the list of books to be kept only a fortnight, and being out, the librarian tells me, literally all the time. Any author might be proud to find his book so appreciated by students six years after its first appearance. This is no place for analyzing its theory, even were my technical knowledge of music sufficient to do it justice. To me it seems ingenious, suggestive, and overstrained, but it is easy to believe that to one who takes it on that middle ground

where Lanier dwelt, half-way between verse and music, it might seem conclusive and even become a text-book in art.

Most of us associate its fundamental proposition with the poet Coleridge who in his "Christabel" announced it as a new principle in English verse that one should count by accents not by syllables. This bold assertion which at once made the transition from the measured strains of Dryden and Pope to the freer modern rhythm, was true in the sense in which Coleridge probably meant it; nor does it seem likely that Coleridge overlooked what Lanier points out that all our nursery rhymes and folk songs are written on the same principle. But waiving this criticism on Coleridge, there is certainly nothing more interesting in Lanier's book than when he shows that, just as a Southern negro will improvise on the banjo, daring variations, such as would, if Haydn employed them, be called high art; so Shakspeare often employed the simplest devices of sound, such as are familiar in nursery songs, and produced effects which are lyrically indistinguishable from those of Mother Goose. ("Science," etc. p. 190.)

But Lanier would have been only hindered, rather than helped, by his attempts at a science of verse, had he written his own poetry upon a theory alone. In that case, there might have been applied to him Thoreau's incidental epigraph on certain writers, "Thus do poets go down stream and drift into science and prose." But Lanier, too true a poet to do this, saves himself on his last page in a brief chapter entitled "On the Educated Love of Beauty as the Artist's only Law." Here he tersely explains that all his previous propositions are hints only, and not laws. "For the artist in verse there is no law; the perception and love of beauty constitute the whole outfit; and what is herein set forth is to be taken merely as enlarging that perception and exalting that love. In all cases the appeal is to the ear; but the ear should, for that purpose, be educated up to the highest possible plane of culture."

When we turn from Lanier's theory to his practice we find a perpetual appeal to the ear, and see that the application of his own theory is implicit rather than explicit. But we must read his poetry also in the light of his last prose book entitled "The English Novel, and the Principle of its Development." This book is made up of lectures given before the Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore, and was never revised by himself, but the editor, in his prefatory note, states that this work and its predecessor formed really but successive "parts of a comprehensive philosophy of formal and substantial beauty in literature"; and as the first book dealt with the forms of poetic execution, so this takes up the substantials,—the selection of themes, treatment of accessories, and the like,—and gives us admirable incidental criticism of other authors.

Lanier was a critic of the best kind, for his criticism is such as a sculptor receives from a brother sculptor, not such as he gets from the purchaser on one side, or the marble worker on the other. It is admirable, for instance, when he says of Swinburne, "He invited me to eat; the service was silver and gold, but no food therein save pepper and salt"; or of William Morris, "He caught a crystal cupful of yellow light of sunset, and persuading himself to deem it wine, drank it with a sort of smile." But best and fullest of these criticisms are those made on Whitman.

Whitman represents to Lanier a literary spirit alien to his own. There could be little in common between the fleshliness of "Leaves of Grass" and the refined chivalry that could write, in "The Symphony" lines like these:—

"Shall ne'er prevail the woman's plea,  
We maids would far, far whiter be,



*If that our eyes might sometimes see  
Men maids in purity?"*

A man who, with pulmonary disease upon him, could still keep in his saddle as a soldier, could feel but little sympathy with one who, with a superb physique, preferred to serve in hospital—honorable though that service might be for the feeble-bodied. One who viewed poetic structure as a matter of art could hardly sympathize with what he would regard as mere recitative; and one who chose his material and treatment with touch and discrimination, could make no terms with one who was, as he said "poetry's butcher," and offered as food only "huge raw collops cut from the rump of poetry, and never mind gristle." ("Memoir," XXXVIII.) But it was Whitman's standard of what he called "democracy" that troubled Lanier most. "As near as I can make it out," he writes, "Whitman's argument seems to be that, because a prairie is wide, therefore, debauchery is admirable, and because the Mississippi is long, therefore, every American is God." Whitman uniformly speaks of modern poetry, he says, with the contempt which he everywhere affects for the dandy. But what age of time ever yielded such a dandy as the founder of this school? ("The English Novel," pp. 59-60.) Then he explains himself by showing the attitudinizing and self-consciousness of Whitman's style, "everywhere posing to see if it cannot assume a *naïve* and thinking attitude, everywhere screwing up its eyes, not into an eyeglass, like the conventional dandy, but into an expression supposed to be rough and barbaric and frightful to the general reader. \* \* \* It is the extreme of sophistication in writing." (p. 61.) Elsewhere again he takes up Whitman's rejoicing in America because "here are the roughs, beards, . . . combativeness, and the like," and shows indignantly how foreign this all is to the conception of the founders of the nation,—Washington, Jefferson, Franklin, and the like. And he declares—this man of delicate fiber, who had fought through four years of wasting war—that he finds "more true manfulness" in the life of many an unselfish invalid woman than in "an æon of muscle-growth and sinew-breeding." He ends with this fine aphorism:—"A republic is the government of the spirit; a republic depends upon the self-control of each member; you cannot make a republic out of muscles and prairies and rocky mountains; republics are made of the spirit." ("The English Novel," p. 55.)

I have followed out this line of thought about Whitman, not merely because it seems to me fine and true, but because it draws Lanier into sharper expression and more characteristic statement than are to be found anywhere else in his works. That he could criticize profoundly one much nearer to himself than Whitman is plain when he comes to speak of Shelley, of whom he has a sentence that seems to me, coming fresh from Dowden's exhaustive memoir of that rare spirit, another shot in the bull's eye of the target. He says:—

"In truth, Shelley appears always to have labored under

an essential immaturity: it is very possible that if he had lived a hundred years he would never have become a man; he was penetrated with modern ideas, but penetrated as a boy would be, crudely, overmuch, and with a constant tendency to the extravagant and illogical; so that I call him the modern boy." ("English Novel," p. 99.) Again, much of the book is given to a discussion of George Eliot in whom he finds the best type of the recent novelist. He stops short of the later realism which proclaims its own merits with such honest frankness; and his real plan is to trace "the growth of human personality" from Æschylus through Plato and Aristotle, then down through the Renaissance, Shakspeare, Richardson, and Fielding, to Dickens and George Eliot. There he stops, but the book is full of suggestion, freshness, life, and manliness.

It remains to be said that in Lanier's poetry we find the working out of these ideas but in the free faith which he held. There is uniformly a wonderful beat and cadence to them,—a line of a dozen syllables mating with a line of a single syllable in as satisfactory a movement as can be found in his favorite Mother Goose or in the "patting Juba" of a plantation singer. The volume of his poetry is less than that of Hayne, but its wealth and depth is greater. Having spent so much of his life in playing the flute in an orchestra, he has also an ear for the distribution of instruments and this gives him a desire for the antiphonal, for introducing an answer or echo or compensating note. In the poem that most arrested attention, the "Cantata" at the opening of the Philadelphia Exposition, this characteristic was so developed as to give an effect of exaggeration and almost of grotesqueness, which was, however, so relieved by the music that the impression soon passed away. But in his description of sunrise in the first of his hymns of the marshes he puts not merely such a wealth of outdoor observation as makes Thoreau seem thin and arid, but combines with it a roll and range of rhythm such as Lowell's "Commemoration Ode" cannot equal, and only some of Browning's early ocean cadences can surpass. There are inequalities in the poem, little spasmodic phrases here and there or fancies pressed too hard—he wrote it, poor fellow, when far gone in his last illness, with his pulse at one hundred four degrees, and when unable to raise his food to his mouth—but the same is true of Keats's great fragments, and there are lines and phrases of Lanier's that are not excelled in "Endymion", and perhaps not in "Hyperion."

It was a piece of good fortune for his fame—or rather, perhaps, a service won by his own high merits—that Lanier secured a biographer and editor so admirably equipped as Mr. W. H. Ward. All that Lanier did, gave merely a glimpse of what he might have done, had health and time been given him, but they were not given, and his literary monument remains unfinished. He died of consumption at Baltimore, at the age of thirty-nine, September 7, 1881, leaving a wife and four boys. His work will long live as that of the Sir Galahad among our American poets.

## SLAVE-HOLDING ANTS.

BY HENRY C. MCCOOK, D.D.

The late Mr. Darwin in recording his observations of the slave-making instinct in ants used this language: "I tried to approach the subject in a skeptical frame of mind; as any one may well be excused for doubting the truth of so extraordinary and odious an instinct as that of making slaves." While one must sympathize with the veteran naturalist in his just abhorrence of slavery as known among men, it is well to understand the difference between that institution and the habit which is supposed to be analogous to it among ants.

In point of fact, it is only by a figure of speech that the ant may be called a slave-holder at all. She is, doubtless, guilty, along with her fellows of the insect and animal world, of many naughty actions such as plundering, maiming, killing, and, in general, pushing her own interests at the expense of whatever lies in her way, so far as she is able to do it. But if we are to apply to her the title of slave-holder it must be with the qualification that it is the mildest form of the institution known;—a sort of Abrahamic servitude in which the servant is not only the peer of the master, but, in point of fact, is largely independent of him, and in many cases is entirely his superior in points of domestic management, authority, and possession. So much by way of disabusing my readers of prejudice against the interesting little fellows of whom I propose to write.

The fact that two species of ants of the same genus, or of different genera may dwell together in one nest was discovered by the Swiss naturalist, Pierre Huber, the distinguished early historiographer of ants. These nests he called compound nests, and has recorded in most interesting language and at considerable length his observations. Within the last few years the habits of our American slave-holding species have been studied by several naturalists, largely by the writer.

We have two species, and they are substantially the same as the European ones of like habit. The Sanguine ant (*Formica sanguinea*), and the shining slave-maker (*Polyergus lucidus*). The former differs in no essential respect from its European congener. The latter differs very little from *Polyergus rufescens*, the European ant, and the species on both continents, so far as I have been able to determine, have precisely the same habits. They are very widely distributed in this country, as I have observed their habits from the Atlantic sea-board and northern New York as far west as the Garden of the Gods, Colorado, and have samples from the Pacific coast.

In this paper I shall, to save repetition, speak of both these ants by their specific names; calling them respectively Sanguinea and Lucidus. So much by way of indentifying the species.

I turn now to their habits. Sanguinea is an ant of goodly size, whose name is due to the red color of her body. Her formicary is in the ground where she burrows for herself a series of irregularly placed galleries and chambers whose number depends upon the size of the nest. Her reputation as a slave-holder is due to the fact that she introduces into her nest the larvæ, and, indeed, also adult workers of other ant species. The imported larvæ are tended and reared in the same manner as the natives and enter naturally upon the duties of the colony into which they are adopted. The par-

ticular ant whose services she appears most to covet, both in this country and in Europe, is the Fuscous ant (*Formica fusca*), a creature somewhat less in size than herself and of a uniform dull black color. I can, perhaps, give my readers an idea of her manners by describing one or two raids which I have witnessed.

The first occurred near a path through a pine wood in a beautiful valley at the foot of the Allegheny Mountains, Bellwood, Pa. I chanced to observe a column of Sanguineas moving along the edge of the path in that excited manner which marks their behavior when upon a raid. I at once turned my attention to the insects and traced the moving column across the woods, over a rail fence, into an adjoining field. Here was a little circular mound thrown up around a column of field grasses and weeds. It had several openings in the top and base at which the column entered. The mound was a nest of Fuscous ants, and the red invaders were soon plunging into the gates in great numbers and in a few moments came out again carrying cocoons in their jaws, with which they set out toward their home. Some, instead of cocoons, carried in their mouths living ants. In the meantime those blacks who had been off on foraging expeditions were returning to their nest in singles, couples, and squads. Their reception was a very discouraging one. One was seized by three of the kidnappers and immediately pulled to death. Others, more cautious, hung around the outskirts of the nest or established themselves upon neighboring spears of grass, helpless, and, perhaps, hopeless witnesses of the plundering of their home.

The raid continued for thirty minutes or more. The Sanguineas all this time were coming and going, diving into the gates or top openings to the galleries of the raided nest, and returning therefrom bearing the cocoons or ant eggs, as they are popularly called, the coveted prize which had inspired the attack. I now traced the returning column for a distance of ninety feet to the nest of the kidnappers which was established in the forest under a large surface root. Here I saw the plunderers entering the openings to the formicary and disappearing with their booty.

While the red members of the family were streaming into the nest from one quarter, a long column of blacks, precisely like the unfortunate ones of the plundered formicary, were streaming into the same gates from another quarter. They came from the forest, whither they had evidently been on a foraging expedition. In this latter column there were no red ants. In the raiding column there were no blacks. The blacks were also seen issuing from the gates, going forth into the forest in search, probably, of the same material, dead insects, etc., which their associates were bringing in. These blacks were the so-called slaves of the family, and the cocoons which were being introduced by their red masters or partners, would by and by emerge from their cocoons as perfect insects, and take their places with the rest of the family in hearty co-operation, utterly ignorant and careless of the friends and home from which they had been violently borne. The blacks as they entered the nest seemed to pay no sort of attention to their Sanguine friends, but came and went with *nonchalance*, attending strictly to their own business, and evidently satisfied as to the manner in which the Sanguines were attending to theirs.

The next day I opened the plundered nest and found only a few forlorn Fuscas. A few others of the same species straggled in during my examination. Before the nest was opened, some of the red ants had taken possession of it and seemed to be quite domesticated. Whether or not it was the intention to make it a sort of branch colony, of course, I could not say. In order to observe the behavior of these species more closely, I took some of both sorts and placed them in an artificial glass formicary. They at once began to work together in entire harmony, and lived, wrought, and fed upon the sugar which I gave them, in great good humor and content.

Another similar raid was observed in Congress Park, Saratoga. I mention it simply to record the distance from which the Sanguines extended their raid, which was one hundred sixty feet. A part of the excursion was made along the iron railings of the park, and the rest through the grass. In this case two nests were raided. From one, naked white larvæ were taken, and from another, large gray cocoons, which looked very much like those of the Pennsylvania carpenter ant (*Camponotus pennsylvanicus*); but if this were the case, I imagine that our kidnappers would have a rather serious time in reducing to a condition of amicable domestic servitude these vigorous and rather ferocious wood workers.

Another raid of the Sanguine ants that much interested me occurred in a vacant lot at Asbury Park, N. J. The co-operative nest of the two species was established quite near the sidewalk, and the raid was directed thence into the open lot. The marching column of Sanguines was accompanied by a few individuals of the black slaves. What special purpose the latter had I was not able to determine. The eagerness exhibited by the Sanguines upon the march was very noticeable, although these creatures are always active in the nest, and at any domestic labor as well as war, in which respect they differ largely from the shining slave-makers.

On the occasion of which I speak, the nest of Fuscous ants against which the expedition was directed, was concealed under a large amount of forest rubbish, such as bits of broken chips, twigs, dried leaves, etc., that were scattered over a barren space interspersed here and there with tufts of grass and low huckleberry bushes. The invaders had evidently located the nest, but not with absolute accuracy; at least they were not able to determine the point at which it might successfully be assaulted. A most animated scene was presented over the entire surface some three feet in diameter, upon which was concentrated the united energies of the warriors. Over and around this space, in various lines, the ants wandered, crossing and criss-crossing each other's pathways, sometimes in singles, sometimes in couples, or triplets, or larger crowds, but always exhibiting an attitude of fevered eagerness, applying their mandibles and mouth-parts continually to the ground in search of the point of vantage which would give them ingress to the coveted treasures of the Fuscous ant.

A space about ten inches in diameter, strewn with dry chippings seemed to me to represent the locality beneath which the blacks had established their formicary. The Sanguines energetically pulled away the chips, scattered them here and there, and burrowed lightly in the earth, hoping to obtain an opening. About two feet distant from this point I discovered a small round entrance or gate which was soon identified as one of the outer approaches to the Fuscous nest; for several of these ants were seen issuing from the gate and others were hovering around it. At this moment one of the Sanguinea army, in the spirit of a pioneer or scout, approached this point. Thereupon the blacks climbed

up adjacent spears of grass where they remained apparently on guard.

After about ten minutes spent in the exploration which I have described, the reds began to drain off from the center of search toward their home. In the meantime considerable numbers of the Fuscas, who had evidently been out upon foraging expeditions and were homeward bound for the night, discovering the crowd of enemies who surrounded their borders, had discreetly taken refuge, like their associates, whom I have mentioned, on the tufts of grass surrounding the margin of the space within which the Sanguines had been operating. Two of these blacks, more courageous or cunning than their associates, I observed slipping into a little opening and disappearing inside. They were presently followed by several Sanguines who shortly returned from within and proceeded with their surface explorations, apparently having found no clew to the main formicary. The blacks, however, had certainly safely entered their home. I greatly wondered at this, and regarded it as an evidence of remarkable cunning and skill in strategy on the part of the Fuscas, which had enabled them thus so rapidly and easily to close the opening to their nest and throw the invaders off the scent.

An hour after the commencement of the raid, not more than half a dozen of the Sanguines remained upon the scene, the rest of their company having abandoned the search for this time at least. This corporal's guard of persistent scouts also gave up the search at last and marched back home; the secretive skill of the blacks having thus far prevailed for the protection of their colony.

One of the interesting facts in the history of these curious creatures is that the instinct for kidnapping has apparently operated to develop on the part of those who are the victims of it, a corresponding strengthening instinct in the way of concealment. The Fuscous ants are ready enough to defend their homes with their lives, and often do it successfully when their numbers are great enough to overcome the superior physical power and warlike skill of their enemies. But the weaker colonies of Fuscas must always yield to the prowess and strength of the Sanguines, unless their cunning can put their invaders at a disadvantage.

The case which I have just recorded does not stand alone. Wherever I have observed these black ants in such site that they are exposed to the attacks of the Sanguines, I have noticed that their nests were commonly constructed differently from those of colonies in neighborhoods not infested by Sanguines. In the latter positions it is the habit of the Fuscas to raise above the surface of the ground a small flattened mound or sometimes a mound of considerable size. Over the summit and at the base of these elevations are scattered the gates or openings into the galleries without the least attempt at concealment. The whole formicary shows that its inmates dwell in security without any fear of such special perils as those which I have described. On the contrary the Fuscous colonies established in the near vicinity of their hereditary foes often have no elevations above the surface. Their gates are few and cunningly concealed and quantities of rubbish are scattered around with the evident intention of hiding the locality of their nest or making the approach to it more difficult. It has thus come about with these unfortunate blacks as is the case with the human species that the difficulties of life and perils to person, offspring, and home, have developed a higher order of protective instinct.

A similar faculty I have observed in the case of the amber-colored ant, the Schauffuss ant (*Formica schauffussi*). I was watching the assault of a colony of Sanguines upon a Fuscous nest in the grounds of my friend, Mrs. Mary Treat,



Vineland, N. J., when I chanced to see a solitary individual Schaufuss moving backward and forward a little distance from the scene of invasion. Knowing that this ant is sometimes enslaved by the Sanguines, I directed my attention upon her and easily perceived that she was putting finishing touches upon the closure of a little hole that marked the gate of her fornicary. A tiny pebble was placed, then a few pellets of soil were added. Next, the worker walked away, took a few turns as though surveying the surroundings, and cautiously came back. The coast was clear! Now she deftly crawled into the small open space and I could see from the movements inside and occasional glimpses of a tip of her antennæ that she was completing the work of concealment from the inside.

At last her task was done and all was quiet. Just then a single Sanguine warrior, apparently a straggler from the invader's army near by, or some independent scout, it may be, approached the spot. It walked about the nest which was absolutely indistinguishable from the surrounding surface; sounded or felt here and there with its antennæ; passed over the very door into which the Schaufuss ant had disappeared, and although its suspicions were evidently strongly awakened, it at last moved away. I felt glad that the Sanguine depredator had thus been baffled, and that the instinct of home protection had proved too much for the wretched kidnapping cunning. However, my pleasure was somewhat clouded by the reflection that the slave-making scout would probably be back again before long, accompanied by a host of its fellows, and do its work more surely.

I will close what I have here to say about the Sanguine ants by a brief description of the raid to which I have just alluded. A long line of red slave-makers filed past me in

irregular columns and crossed the walk to their nest. The warriors carried in their jaws the plunder of the Fuscous nest; some had yellowish cocoons; some had white larvæ; a few carried the bodies of their victims, and several bore upon their legs the severed heads of the poor blacks who had been slain in defence of their home and whose jaws still clung to their foes, fixed in the rigor of death.

I traced the Sanguines to the nest which they were plundering. Some of them were in the act of plunging into the opened gates. Others were issuing therefrom, laden with their stolen booty. Others were engaged in fiercest battle with groups of the invaded Fuscas. Only a few of the latter were inclined to fight. They seemed, for the most part, dazed by their misfortune. Numbers hung to the topmost leaves and stalks of the surrounding grass and weeds, holding in their jaws baby larvæ and cocoon cradles rescued from the invaders, with which they hurriedly fled to the nearest elevated objects. It was truly a pitiful sight, and one could hardly forbear waxing indignant at the Sanguines who could work such domestic misery and ruin.

I left the plundered nest and its preserved neighbor and followed the column of returning Sanguines, which stretched a nearly straight line of red and black for several rods to their home. The kidnappers were bearing their prey into the open gates. Look at this! crowds of blacks in a high state of agitation came forth to meet the greedy plunderers of their fellows. Yes, these were the domesticated slaves of the Sanguines—themselves Fuscous ants! They were the same species, and, perhaps, originally from the very nest that was now being desolated, and were rejoicing in the booty and welcoming home the robbers, and, perhaps (as some naturalists have recorded), had even urged them forth upon their expedition.

(To be continued.)

## THE CURRENT LITERATURE OF GERMANY.

BY PROFESSOR CALVIN THOMAS.

Some forty years ago the famous German historian, Gervinus, closed a long and masterly history of his country's literature with substantially this thought: We Germans have in time past accomplished great things in art, in science, and in religion; it is now time to see what we can do in politics. The great critic's advice certainly can not be said to have gone unheeded; the German people have of late been turning their attention to politics and doing so very energetically. When Gervinus wrote, "Germany" was a geographical rather than a political expression. What went by that name was a collection of many separate kingdoms, duchies, and principalities between which there was no firm and trustworthy bond of union. Men were, indeed, dreaming of a strong and united Germany, but there seemed only a faint hope of realizing the dream. Prussia and Austria were jealous rivals for the leadership in any proposed union, and the lesser states, as well as individual patriots, were divided in their allegiance. There were disunion, jealousy, and suspicion, and hence, of course, there was weakness.

The political condition of the German race was an object of distress to its friends and of derision to its enemies. Then came Bismarck with his policy of "blood and iron." Prussia strengthened her army and bided her time. There in 1866 a campaign which was like the spring of a tiger, decided on the field of Sadowa that Prussia, not Austria, was to be the leading power in the Germany of the future. In

1871, after France had been laid at the feet of the victorious German army, the king of Prussia was crowned German emperor. Since then the new united Germany has become one of the most powerful governments on the globe. The great statesman who stands at the head of its affairs has constituted himself a sort of European chief of police; he proposes to keep the peace and to do it by taking care that Germany shall always be prepared to fight France on the one side and Russia on the other, and to do both at the same time if necessary. To that end he has shaped his foreign and his internal policy. For sixteen years the policy has succeeded, but during that time the strength of France has increased enormously. How much longer can the present situation last? Who knows? Who would venture to predict what a day may bring forth in the politics of Europe?

This marvelous history of political development suggests the natural limits of the present survey; by the "current literature of Germany" we may properly understand the literature of the New Empire. This limitation is, of course, more or less artificial; it was, after all, not a new people, but only a new nation, that began its existence in 1871. Furthermore, although Austria-Hungary is now politically separate from Germany, yet it should be borne in mind that German is the dominant language of Austria and that much of the characteristic German literature of the present day is the work of Austrians.

Since literature, taken in its broadest sense, has to do with the entire intellectual life of a people, we may profitably notice, before coming to details, a general characteristic of the present era. Germany used to be called the "empire of the air"; that is to say, it was thought to be pre-eminently the home of poets, thinkers, musicians, and dreamers. In those days the word "German" suggested a certain peculiar flavor of more or less misty idealism. Now, Germany is emphatically an empire of the solid earth and its literature tends to lose its older characteristic flavor and to become more like that of other nations. The poets and the thinkers are still there, but poetry and philosophy and art do not occupy that unique position in the national life, which they once occupied. The new Germany is developing a genius for the practical. Its intellectual strength is going most largely to the consideration of social, political, and educational questions; to the details of scientific and historical investigation; to the observation, description, and interpretation of facts in nature and in human life. Even in matters of art the most admired creations of the present day partake largely of the nature of *scientific studies*.

It may be said, then, that the most truly characteristic literature of the present epoch is a *literature of investigation*. But this is true of other nations as well as of Germany. The world over, the scientific spirit is the genius of the age. It is, however, in Germany that this spirit is most widely and most vigorously active. An interesting confirmation of this statement, so far at least as concerns a single branch of scholarly literature, may be had by turning to any number of the *American Journal of Philology*, which regularly gives a full list of "new publications" in its line. The last number enumerates thirteen American works, fifteen British, thirteen French, one hundred forty-four German. Nor are these figures very exceptional; they fairly represent the state of affairs as it has been for many years past. Other branches of scholarship might, doubtless, be mentioned in which the disparity would not be so great as in philology; but it would be hard to name one of any importance in which the Germans do not produce more books and pamphlets per year than any other two nations together. We, however, have little to do in this essay with works of research, important though they may be, and nothing at all to do with works written by specialists for specialists. Our concern is rather with literature in the narrower and more common sense of the term; or, perhaps, it is better to say with "popular literature" in the best sense of the term.

At the mention of literature one naturally thinks first of poetry and is led to ask the question, What is to be said of German poetry at the present day? To this question much the same reply must be made as if it were asked concerning England or our own country; and that is that the recent past has not been prolific of great poetry. The singers who achieved fame a generation ago are dying off, or are growing old, and their places are not being filled by younger ones. What Englishman now in the prime of life is to take the place of Tennyson, of Browning, or even of Swinburne? What American of our generation gives any promise of succeeding to the honors of Longfellow and Bryant and Emerson, who are already gone, or of Whittier, Lowell, and Holmes, who are still with us? The present age is not an era of song; whether it be due to the prevalence of the scientific and critical spirit above referred to, or whether as some say, all the conditions of modern life are growing essentially prosaic, the fact remains that the best thoughts and feelings of the best men find less and less to express themselves in verse. It is not that poetry is ignored or despised; every civilized nation has a multitude of men

and women who can write good verses and who have, perhaps, some celebrity as verse-makers. But with these persons poetry is not usually a consuming passion; not the great vocation of life; it is rather a side issue, an accomplishment, a pleasant and highly respectable diversion.

These remarks are true in general and are true of Germany. The Germans now living, who are the best known as poets (for example, Heyse, Storm, Jensen) are in nearly every case better known in some other capacity. The most of them are, like those mentioned, greatest in prose fiction; others are primarily scholars, journalists, or politicians. The older generation of men who were first of all, singers, is fast disappearing. The most popular poet known to the present generation was probably Emanuel Geibel who died in 1884 at the age of sixty-eight. Freiligrath, the friend and translator of Longfellow and the fervid eulogist of democracy, died in 1876. Victor Scheffel, whose "Trumpeter of Säckingen" and rollicking student's songs, have long been recognized as peerless in their kind, died in 1885. These men have no proper successors in the new era. The triumph of Germany over France in 1870 elicited a general outburst of song. Men of all vocations and of all grades of poetic endowment joined in singing the success of the German arms and the realization of the long dream of German unity. Since then the spirit of song has rather flagged. At any rate I should find it difficult to point to any recent production of the German muse which seems likely to take its place as a classic for coming generations.

Thus far I have chiefly had in mind lyric and narrative poetry. But if we turn to dramatic poetry, the case is not materially different. Plays in verse which are at once successful on the stage and a source of delight and a means of culture to the reader, are as much out of date in Germany as in this country or in England. The noblest art of some of the world's greatest poets is to-day practically a lost art. Why is this? The question is a tempting one but it would lead us too far from our present pathway.

In what has been said hitherto, "poetry" has meant only productions in verse. But the German word for poetry, *Dichtung*, includes imaginative literature of all kinds; and for the Germans, Dickens or Hawthorne is as much a poet as Tennyson or Longfellow. If we choose to make use of this larger conception, there will be less occasion, perhaps, to lament the decadence of poetry. For in our day the favorite form of poetic expression is the novel, and the novel flourishes. In a certain sense the same may be said of the prose drama. There are, to be sure, some who think that prose fiction has already seen its best days and is destined to become more and more a mere means of amusement for the idle and the thoughtless. But with this opinion I can not agree, and, at any rate, Germany furnishes but slight confirmation of it.

Current fiction in Germany may, for our present purpose, be conveniently divided into two classes: that which deals with the remote past, and that which deals with the life of to-day. Of these two kinds, the first and less important shall be spoken of first. The historical novel, which seems to be losing its prestige in the English-speaking world, has still a considerable following in Germany. Prominent among its representatives are George Ebers and Felix Dahn, both learned professors. Ebers' special field of study is Ancient Egypt, Dahn's, the early collisions between Rome and the Germanic tribes.

Each author endeavors first of all to make an interesting story, but lays great stress upon the historical setting of the story. All descriptions of persons and places, of manners and customs, and even of thoughts and feelings, are made

to rest as far as possible upon the results of learned research. Ebers, though much frowned upon by the critics, is widely read in Germany; and the most important of his Egyptian stories have been translated into English. They are "An Egyptian Princess," "Uarda," "The Sisters," and "Homo Sum." Of these the best is "Uarda," which gives an elaborate picture of life in Ancient Egypt as it was some three thousand three hundred years ago.

Less popular is Dahn, whose first important romance appeared in 1878 with the title "A Battle for Rome." It deals with an attempt on the part of a Roman nobleman to rescue his country from the dominion of the Goths in the sixth century of our era. Along with these two eminent "professorial" novelists should be mentioned two others who are essentially men of letters rather than professional scholars. These are Gustav Freytag and K. F. Meyer. Freytag's fame was first made and his great popularity achieved as a dramatic writer and as the author of "modern" romances. His play, "The Journalists" met with great success and his two romances "Debit and Credit" and "A Lost Manuscript" are among the very highest achievements of recent German fiction. Of late Freytag has turned to the patriotic historical romance. His chief production in this line is "The Ancestors," a story, or rather a cycle of stories, dealing with the fortunes of a single family at different periods of German history. The cycle has been called by a German writer a "national epic in the form of a romance." Of the historical novels of Meyer who is a resident of Zürich and is now past sixty, I will not speak in detail. He is accounted by his countrymen one of the first living masters of the historical novel.

Passing now to fiction which deals with the life of to-day, we find several German names of high rank and of great celebrity. Prominent among these is Paul Heyse of Munich. Heyse first became generally known for his poetry and his novels, and it should be said here that the Germans commonly make a distinction, different from any which we make, between the "novel" and the "romance". The novel is shorter and less pretentious, and the essence of it is to give a *picture*. The romance is more intricate and elaborate in its plot and the essence of it is to give a *history*. Commonly, too, it has a more or less definite "tendency," that is, it is intended to enforce some particular view of social, political, or religious questions. As a "novelist" in this special sense, that is as a skillful portrayer of men and women and scenes and incidents, Heyse is without a peer in Germany. A long line of admirable shorter tales has entitled him to be called one of the first story-tellers in the world. Of his later and more elaborate works, his "romances", the most famous are "The Children of the World" and "In Paradise". Of these works it is hard to speak fairly in brief compass. As works of art, as specimens of literary portraiture, they are worthy of the highest praise; whether the same is to be said of their "tendency," is a long question and one upon which opinions differ.

No less famous than Heyse is Friedrich Spielhagen of Berlin, who has been for nearly a generation one of Germany's foremost writers of fiction. The first work of his to attract much attention was the romance "Problematic Natures" (1860). This and one or two others of his earlier works were characterized by a somewhat violent dislike of the clergy and the nobility. Since then Spielhagen's art and his temper as a delineator of modern types of character, have greatly improved. His later romances "Hammer and Anvil," "The Storm-flood," and "What is to come of it," which has but lately appeared, deserve to be ranked among the masterpieces of contemporary fiction.

By the general consent of the best judges Freytag, Heyse, and Spielhagen would probably be accounted the three greatest living masters of German prose fiction. Along with them, however, should be mentioned Berthold Auerbach who died in 1882, and whose "Village Tales" made an epoch in his country's literature. High in the second rank stand Gottfried Keller of Zürich, Theodor Storm, and Wilhelm Jensen, the two latter of whom are especially admirable for their shorter stories. Of other writers of this rank, though several of great merit and of great popularity might be named, the limits of our space do not permit us to speak. Still less can any time be given to the horde of minor writers who make fiction "for the people." We must pass on to glance at one or two other fields of literature.

Not the least important branch of literary activity to-day is that of criticism, by which is to be understood, not the comparatively ignoble art of picking to pieces and finding fault, but more especially historical criticism; that is to say, the art of depicting and interpreting an author, a work, or a movement as part of a great historical process. The conception that the whole of civilization with all its varied elements is a continuous growth wherein each development is dependent upon everything that goes before, has given a new impulse to the study of the past. Not only the history of governments, but that of literature, religion, and art, of language and other institutions, of manners and customs, is now studied and written and read in a different spirit from that which animated our great-grandparents. The appetite of thoughtful people to-day is pre-eminently for history of one kind or another, and so vast is the literature in this line that we can only notice a few works of the very highest importance.

The recent past has witnessed the completion of two most valuable histories of German literature, one by Karl Goedeke, the other by Wilhelm Scherer. Goedeke's treatise in four volumes is largely taken up with bibliography, and is a work for scholars only. Scherer's, on the other hand, is a work which all educated people can read with delight and profit. It is not only the best general history of German literature, but one of the very best literary histories ever written. It has just been translated. With these works should be mentioned a most valuable "History of Literature in the Eighteenth Century," (German, English, and French,) by Hermann Hettner.

If we turn from general histories of literature to literary biography and studies of particular authors, then it is difficult to select from the mass of material that presents itself. Since 1871 the German nation has awakened to a new sense of the greatness and the dignity of its own literary past. Its great classical authors have acquired a national importance which they did not formerly have. This is seen especially in the attention given to Goethe, who assumes larger and larger proportions in the intellectual life of the new era. Longer and shorter biographies of him (I will mention only those by Grimm and by Düntzer, which have been translated), editions and illustrations of his works, critical and historical studies concerning him, are all the while pouring from the press with a rapidity which is simply amazing. But the other great classical writers, notably Lessing, Herder, and Schiller, are also being studied as never before and studied as part of the great drama of national development.

Coming from literary to political history we may notice as one of the great enterprises of the present day, the "History of the World," edited by Professor Oncken of Giessen. This is a colossal and splendidly illustrated work, written by a number of chosen specialists, among whom are to be found



some of the foremost historical writers of Germany. Leopold von Ranke, the veteran historian who died last May, (see *THE CHAUTAUQUAN* for November, 1886) left his "Universal History" unfinished. Mommsen, the famous historian of Rome, has lately added another volume to his immortal work. Rudolph Gneist a few years ago gave the world one of the best existing histories of the British Constitution; and another German, Von Holst, has recently performed a similar service for our own country.

Imperfect as a hasty survey of this kind must necessarily be, it ought to contain at least a reference to that branch of literature of which in modern times Germany is the especial home, I mean philosophy. In philosophy it may be said, in general, that the temper of the time is averse to abstract speculation, or what is commonly known as metaphysics. Philosophical thinkers and writers are strongly under the

influence of the modern scientific and historical spirit. They busy themselves not so much in the creation of new systems of thought as in the study, the explanation, and the criticism of the old. Or, along another line, they are occupied with particular problems of psychology and in the study of the brain as the organ of sensation and intelligence. Still others concern themselves with adjusting the relations of philosophy to the theories and conclusions of the modern science. And last, but not least, as one of the most inspiring signs of the time, a very large amount of attention is just now being given to ethics, or the theory of right conduct. Each one of these branches of inquiry is strongly represented in the recent philosophical literature of Germany. But into the details of that literature we shall not be able to enter.

## OUTLINE AND PROGRAMS.

### OUTLINE OF REQUIRED READINGS FOR APRIL.

#### First Week (ending April 9).

1. "A Star for a Stove." *THE CHAUTAUQUAN*.
2. "Studies of Mountains." *THE CHAUTAUQUAN*.
3. Sunday Reading for April 3. *THE CHAUTAUQUAN*.

#### Second Week (ending April 16).

1. "Pedagogy: A Study in Popular Education." *THE CHAUTAUQUAN*.
2. "Journalism." *THE CHAUTAUQUAN*.
3. Sunday Reading for April 10. *THE CHAUTAUQUAN*.

#### Third Week (ending April 23).

1. "Practical Suggestions on English Composition." *THE CHAUTAUQUAN*.
2. "Common Errors in English." *THE CHAUTAUQUAN*.
3. Sunday Reading for April 17. *THE CHAUTAUQUAN*.

#### Fourth Week (ending April 30).

1. "Electrical Engineering." *THE CHAUTAUQUAN*.
2. Sunday Reading for April 30. *THE CHAUTAUQUAN*.

### SUGGESTIVE PROGRAMS FOR LOCAL CIRCLE WORK.

#### FIRST WEEK IN APRIL.

1. Roll Call—Quotations about Spring.
2. The Lesson.
3. Table-Talk—The minerals mentioned in "Studies of Mountains," and the chief use of each.
4. Selection—Sunday Reading for April 3.  
Music.
5. Paper—Prose Literature: its development in England; its leading divisions; prominent writers in each division.
6. Sketch of Sir Thomas More and his "Utopia."
7. General Discussion of foregoing paper; class of writing to which "Utopia" belongs; similar productions, etc.
8. News of the Week.

#### SECOND WEEK IN APRIL.

1. Roll Call—Quotations or facts about Easter.
2. The Lesson.
3. Character Sketch—Francis Bacon.  
Music.
4. Paper. Bacon's Literary Work.
5. Table Talk—Discussion of the two preceding papers, especially of Bacon's system of philosophy.
6. A Study or Reading—Lowell's "Fable for Critics."

#### THIRD WEEK IN APRIL.

1. Roll Call—Quotations about trees.
2. The Lesson.

3. Paper—The Drama: its origin; miracle plays; moralities; first English comedies; first English tragedies.
4. Discussion of the Drama, and of English dramatic writers.

#### Music.

5. A Reproduction in the form of a short story of Shakspeare's "King Lear," bringing into prominence the tragic elements.
6. A Reproduction of Shakspeare's "Love's Labour's Lost," bringing out the comic elements.

#### SHAKSPEARE DAY—APRIL 23.

"Soul of the age!"

The applause! delight! the wonder of the stage!"

—Ben Jonson.

1. Shaksperian Questions and Answers Concerning Local Circles.

Q. "What company is this?"

A. [One met to] "haply institute  
A course of learning and ingenious studies."

*Taming of the Shrew.*

Q. Like what is this "good meeting, with most admired disorder?"

*Macbeth.*

A. "Our [circle] shall be a little Academe,  
Still and contemplative in living art."

*Love's Labour's Lost.*

Q. What are the "occasions and causes why and wherefore" you are met?

*King Henry V.*

A. To find "tongues in trees, books in the running brooks,  
Sermons in stones, and good in everything."

*As You Like It.*

Q. To "keep [what] word of promise" is each one bound?

*Macbeth.*

A. "I, thus neglecting worldly ends, [am] all dedicated,  
To closeness and the bettering of my mind."

*The Tempest.*

Q. Not to "wipe away [what] records, from the table of [his] memory" does each agree?

*Hamlet.*

A. "You . . . have sworn . . . for [four] years' term . . . to keep these statutes

That are recorded in the schedule here,  
And now subscribe your name."

*Love's Labour's Lost.*

#### On the Order of Exercises.—

Roll Call. Q. "Is all our company here?"

A. "You were best to call them generally man by man, according to the scrip.

Here is the scroll for every man's name."

*Midsummer Night's Dream.*

Q. What response shall they make when "I pause for a reply?"  
*Julius Caesar.*

A. "They have been at a great feast of languages, and stolen the scraps."  
*Love's Labour's Lost.*

The Lesson.—Q. "What is the end of study?"

A. "Why that to know which else we would not know . . . the light of truth."  
*Love's Labour's Lost.*

Q. What must one do "for such receipt of learning?"  
*King Henry VIII.*

A. "Remember first to possess his books; for without them . . . he hath not one spirit to command."  
*The Tempest.*

Paper or Essay.—Q. "Who comes here?"  
*Troilus and Cressida.*

A. "Here comes one with a paper."  
*Love's Labour's Lost.*

Q. "Wilt thou be pleased to hearken to" [me]?  
*The Tempest.*

A. "If you have writ your annals true,"  
We will "take it for a great favour."  
*Coriolanus. The Twelfth Night.*

Recitation.—Q. How shall I "speak the speech?"  
A. "Suit the action to the word, the word to the action."  
*Hamlet.*

Music.—Q. "Wilt thou have music?"  
A. "Procure me music ready to make a dulcet and heavenly sound," [and] "let's have a song."  
*Taming of the Shrew. The Twelfth Night.*

Selections.—Q. "What do you read?"  
A. "The dainties that are bred in a book."  
*Love's Labour's Lost.*

Debates.—Q. How shall we deal "with the difference that holds this present question?"  
*The Merchant of Venice.*

A. "Do as adversaries do in law—strive mightily, but eat and drink as friends."  
*The Taming of the Shrew.*

Table Talk.—Q. How may one learn to be "sweet and voluble in his discourse?"  
*Love's Labour's Lost.*

A. "Speak as to thy thinkings," [and] "let it serve as table-talk." "Sure He that made us with such large discourse gave us not that capability and god-like reason to fust in us unused."  
*Othello. Merchant of Venice. Hamlet.*

Question Box.—Q. "Shall quips, and sentences, and these paper bullets of the brain awe a man from the course of his humour?"  
*Much Ado About Nothing.*

A. If so, 't would "wrap me in a most humorous sadness."  
*As You Like It.*

Tableaux or Charades.—Q. "Wherefore have these gifts a curtain before them?"  
*The Twelfth Night.*

A. "These, our actors, were all spirits, and are melted into thin air."  
*The Tempest.*

Games.—Q. "Shall we not set about some revels?" "How shall we beguile the time if not with some delight?"  
*Twelfth Night. Midsummer Night's Dream.*

A. "Many sports are rife. Make choice of which you will."  
"Have you not a book of riddles about you?"  
*Midsummer Night's Dream. The Merry Wives of Windsor.*

Q. "At what was all this laughing?"  
A. "Flashes of merriment . . . set the table on a roar."  
*Troilus and Cressida.*

A. "Flashes of merriment . . . set the table on a roar."  
*Hamlet.*

STORY TELLING. Q. "What shall we do else?"  
*Twelfth Night.*

A. "For interim in our studies, shall relate in high-born words the worth of many a knight," "and tell sad stories of the death of kings,"  
*Love's Labour's Lost. King Richard II.*

CURRENT EVENTS. Q. "Let us hear what news."  
*Two Gentlemen of Verona.*

A. "I know none; can you tell me any?"  
*Measure for Measure.*

Q. "Have you heard of the news abroad?"  
*King Lear.*

A. "There's strange news, come sir." *Antony and Cleopatra.*  
REPORT OF CRITIC. Q. "Declare thine office."

*Antony and Cleopatra.*  
A. "A snapper up of unconsidered trifles." "For I am nothing if not critical." *Winter's Tale. Othello.*

MEMORIAL DAYS. Q. Is "there no tribute to be paid" to those "whose words took all ears captive?"

*Cymbeline. All's Well That Ends Well.*  
A. "Make the remembrance dear" [and] "applaud . . . to the echo" "the choice and master spirits of [the] age."  
*Macbeth. Julius Caesar. All's Well That Ends Well.*

2. Roll Call—Call the names of Shakspeare's plays, having previously assigned one to each member, and let each give a quotation from his play.

3. Sketch of Shakspeare.

4. A Five Minutes' Paper on the Plays of Shakspeare which treat of early Britain, before the Roman conquest.

Music.

5. A Brief Sketch of the Plays named after the English kings who ruled between the time of the Roman Conquest and the War of the Roses.

6. Sketch of the remaining plays bearing the names of English Kings.

Music.

7. Reading in Character. Henry VIII., Act II., part of scene 4, as far as the exit of Queen Katharine; Act III., sc. 1.; and Act IV., sc. 2. Or, the Wooing of Henry V. Henry V., Act V., part of Sc. 2.

8. Game—Traveling with Shakspeare. The leader in the game is to have all ready a number of slips of paper on which are written the names of places in which the scenes of Shakspeare's plays are laid, one name on each slip. These are to be distributed among the players, and each is to write on his slip the name of one of Shakspeare's characters, one belonging to the play located in the place mentioned on the slip, or not, just as he chooses. The papers are then collected, and the members arrange themselves in line as if in a spelling school. The leader reads from one of the slips the two names, and asks the first one in the line whether it is right or wrong. If the character belongs to the place, the paper will be right, if not, wrong. If the player gives the wrong answer he must be seated. Suppose the two names should be *Verona* and *Shylock*, and the player should answer, "Right"; he would have to take his seat. The leader will then ask the next in line, "Who did live in Verona?" If he cannot give a correct answer, he sits down, and the next one is asked, "Where did Shylock live?" and keeps his place, of course, only in case he answers correctly. Another slip is then taken. In no case is a question to pass from one to another. There should be a judge, provided with a book, who shall decide whether the answers are right in case of doubt, and who may answer all questions dropped if so desired. Only names of important places and persons should be used. Those left standing after all the slips are called, are to form the Shakspeare traveling party.

Arbor Day might be celebrated by planting trees in honor of those for whom the Memorial Days of the C. L. S. C. are held. As the trees are planted, selections read from the writings of each one thus commemorated, especially if the readings were in regard to trees, would form a beautiful and appropriate exercise. See program for Arbor Day in THE CHAUTAUQUAN for April, 1886.

## LOCAL CIRCLES.

### C. L. S. C. MOTTOES.

"We Study the Word and the Works of God."—"Let us Keep Our Heavenly Father in the Midst."—"Never Be Discouraged."

### C. L. S. C. MEMORIAL DAYS.

1. OPENING DAY—October 1.
2. BRYANT DAY—November 3.
3. SPECIAL SUNDAY—November, second Sunday.
4. MILTON DAY—December 9.
5. COLLEGE DAY—January, last Thursday.
6. SPECIAL SUNDAY—February, second Sunday.
7. FOUNDER'S DAY—February 23.
8. LONGFELLOW DAY—February 27.
9. SHAKSPERE DAY—April 23.
10. ADDISON DAY—May 1.
11. SPECIAL SUNDAY—May, second Sunday.
12. SPECIAL SUNDAY—July, second Sunday.
13. INAUGURATION DAY—August, first Saturday after first Tuesday; anniversary of C. L. S. C. at Chautauqua.
14. ST. PAUL'S DAY—August, second Saturday after first Tuesday; anniversary of the dedication of St. Paul's Grove at Chautauqua.
15. COMMENCEMENT DAY—August, third Tuesday.
16. GARFIELD DAY—September 19.

To the many Local Circles which give entertainments or receptions, what shall be the formality of the occasion, or whether it would be wise to observe any, is an interesting question. This may be accepted as true: that the observance upon all occasions of the forms of good society tends to improvement and development. It is not necessary that etiquette be pushed to its extreme limit, as in the case where a Spanish royal magnate was roasted to death, because the *hidalgo* whose specific duty it was to draw his sacred majesty's chair away from the fire, happened to be absent, and no one else dared take the liberty.

The pleasure of any occasion is increased if there are no discordant elements; and nothing makes society move so smoothly as attention to the etiquette of what may be called trivial things. Numerous invitations to receptions, Memorial Days, etc., given by circles, are sent to us. They show excellent taste, and much ingenuity in the new and varied designs. Some are in the form of plain, neat white cards, others on fringed satin ribbon of some delicate tint, others bear the circle monogram in harmonious colors, still others are hand-painted. No exact form can be given for these, only the best taste demands elegant simplicity.

Here is a form of invitation that may be used:—

The ——— Circle requests the pleasure of your presence at the observance of Shakspeare Memorial Day, April 23, at ———. Eight o'clock, P. M.

With this may be enclosed the program of the evening; the person who sends the program usually encloses his visiting card, to express his personal compliments. Similar invitations to the above are issued sometimes by a member of the circle, the reception to be given at a private residence; often on these invitations are found the French initials, *R. S. V. P.* (answer if you please). Such an invitation demands a prompt acceptance or refusal.

After the literary treat what then? Must abundant and varied refreshments be served? This is not one of the essentials, although so considered by some. At times it is very fitting to have an elegant *menu*; but if often repeated, this would become burdensome. It is a mistaken idea to suppose that the pleasure of such an occasion depends upon the style of the refreshment. After an intellectual repast, what could better serve as dessert than bright, sparkling conversation which is impossible in the crush of serving refreshments?

A capital idea would be to imitate the Mexican ladies; it is said the Mexican hostess simply has her servants pass around trays of glasses filled with clear, cool water; sometimes

each glass of water is accompanied by a stick of crystallized sugar flavored with lemon juice; this dissolving in the water affords a grateful drink,—and the next day there are no headaches or sour tempers.

#### FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

In the March issue of *THE CHAUTAUQUAN* the Scottish Secretary of the C. L. S. C., the Rev. Donald Cook, gave a review of the work done in Scotland up to January 1, 1887. Under date of February 10, he writes us again: "Including a dozen local members my list is now nearly one hundred names. It was only twenty-four at the new year. These names are from all parts of the land. It is only since the new year that we have begun to see the effects of the seed-sowing. The movement did not touch England until January, but I am now receiving additions to the membership daily. I have names from Kent to Cornwall, from Southampton to Shetland. We have practically girdled the land. Town and village have alike sent us representatives. In London, in Liverpool, in Birmingham, in Glasgow, in Aberdeen, we have names enrolled, and we have inquiries as to the existence of Local Circles in these places. The faithful, as in early Christian times, love to meet together; and they want to know how they can find each other. All the names sent in are from among those who until a few weeks, and in some cases until only a day or two ago, knew nothing of the scheme. What may we not expect next season when we shall make it known in a more public way?"

As specimens of notes that come, I will give extracts from the letters which have just come in by this mail. One, I find is from Manchester, and the writer desires to be enrolled as a member of the Class of 1890, and encloses his fee. Then he adds: 'If you would kindly send me a few circulars, I may be able to induce others to become members of the circle. I would also be glad to assist in helping to form a Local Circle in this place.'

Another, a clergyman in Yorkshire, writes: 'If you furnish printed forms for persons who wish to join the C. L. S. C., please forward four. I think I have secured several who are willing to become members.'

#### HINDRANCES IN CIRCLE WORK.

The Scribe has put the question, "What are your obstacles?" to several circles in the last month and has scanned with close eye the usual installment of reports, searching for circle difficulties, but the result has been meager. Success is a plant of larger growth in the C. L. S. C. than failure, and helps seem more abundant than hindrances. The Lovers of Longfellow at BIG RAPIDS, MICHIGAN, replied to the



question, "We can tell you of *no* obstacles met with this year. . . . Such a thing as a failure to take one's part is a rare thing with us. We are truly a favored circle, and the work grows pleasanter all the time." From DE SOTO, IOWA, came the answer, "Our circle has been nothing short of a grand success." Similar replies were in the majority; a fact which emphasizes the necessity of dealing promptly with the troubles that do arise.

Among these a not infrequent complaint is, "our numbers are decreasing." This decrease may or may not be a cause for discouragement. If the reason for the decrease is *without* the circle there is no cause for dismay; if, however, it is the quality of the circle which has driven the members out, it is time something was done. In the Pioneer Circle of WATERFORD, OHIO, the members are widely scattered, some teaching, others closely confined by home cares, so that only a small number can attend the regular meetings. On this account a regular program cannot often be carried out. If a part of the members absolutely cannot come, then those who can, must arrange exercises according to their number. A small circle often does more thorough and satisfactory work than a large one. The chief point is not to depend on those who cannot bear their part of the program work. In cases where members neglect the work without any good reasons the best policy to pursue is that of the WEST WINSTED, CONNECTICUT, Circle. This year the circle asked to join them only such as were willing to pledge themselves to do the duties required. The consequence has been a decrease in membership, but better work. Very often when members drop out, a little patience is all that is required to win them back or to fill up the ranks with new material. Harmony Circle of ONARGA, ILLINOIS, reports a case like this. In 1884 it numbered twenty members, but after a few months it dwindled to three who met regularly in spite of discouragements throughout the year. This holding on had its effect for at present twenty-three names are enrolled, and the circle is in an exceedingly prosperous condition.

Lack of enthusiasm on the part of the members is an occasional trial. The Valley Echo of BEAVER FALLS, PENNSYLVANIA, the FREMONT, OHIO, and MARCELLUS, NEW YORK, Circles have encountered this obstacle and found that the only way to deal with the apathetic is to make the circle work as entertaining as possible and then practice long-suffering and forbearance. A good plan.

From MR. STERLING, ILLINOIS, a correspondent writes, "I doubt whether there is a circle in existence that has had more obstacles to contend with than ours of eleven members. Sickness, death, cares of various kinds, and the moving away of some have made changes until but four of our original number remain." Nothing but pluck can overcome the situation described, but pluck never fails.

The apathy of the people not within but without the circle is the chief obstacle at ROCKPORT, MASSACHUSETTS, but if all is safe within, why mind public indifference? New members are sure in time to come in.

That bane of good work, the tardy and absent, is dealt with in SHORTSVILLE, NEW YORK, by levying a fine of five cents for the first and of ten cents for the second, unless a good and sufficient excuse is furnished.

"Time and opportunity amidst other and many duties for regular, prompt, and thorough Chautauqua work" has been the chief trouble among the readers at HONEOYE, NEW YORK, and it has been overcome by using the circle hour for a systematic review of the week's readings.

At WELLSBURGH, WEST VIRGINIA, the secretary writes, "The circle has encountered so few difficulties that the monotony is scarcely relieved. We did experience a difficulty

at first in persuading the members of the circle to overcome their modesty and speak out in answer to questions and in direct discussion. Our president, however, by perseverance in questioning and by placing the conduct of the lesson in the hands of two or three of our members succeeded in overcoming this trouble.

Interruptions from outside events are sometimes so serious that they break up a circle completely. Social events, church entertainments, and religious services, all of them legitimate and necessary, may so conflict with circle meetings that one or the other must be dropped, and usually it is the circle. At DE SOTO, IOWA, two protracted meetings each year threatened to break up the circle but the members decided to meet *after* church; the minister kindly dismissing a little earlier on that evening. There are few circles which will not encounter sooner or later this difficulty and it should be met by promptly re-arranging the hour to avoid conflict, even if the re-arrangement causes some inconvenience; a cause for which one cannot suffer inconvenience is not worth much to him. —At HOCKANUM, CONNECTICUT, it was a church fair which interrupted the work; "We cannot let the circle die" was the resolution which helped the members over the interruption.

Circle hindrances will be encountered inevitably. It is a wise policy to expect them and prepare for them. The experience of any circle in overcoming any hindrance will be gladly admitted into *Local Circles*.

#### NOTES OF CIRCLE WORK.

The '90's have the honor of reporting the *first* circle in SCOTLAND.

All circles observing Shakspeare Day will confer a favor by sending their program of exercises to Miss K. F. Kimball, Plainfield, N. J.

A member of the C. L. S. C. in OVID, MICHIGAN, Miss Jessie E. Shannon, has specimens of northern woods which she would like to exchange for specimens of woods indigenous to the South.

From WISCONSIN the secretary of the MONONA LAKE Branch of the C. L. S. C. kindly writes: "I have received reports from thirty circles and they are almost unanimous in their acknowledgement of the great help rendered by the programs, questions, etc., in THE CHAUTAUQUAN."

KANSAS has a MINNEAPOLIS as well as MINNESOTA and the A. B. C. Circle of fifteen members "all of whom are housekeepers," reported in our January issue as belonging in the latter state, really belongs in MINNEAPOLIS, KANSAS.

From a private letter we clip the following telling testimony: "I was brought up in the rough wilds of the West with very limited educational advantages. You can scarcely realize what a blessing the C. L. S. C. has been to me. I undertook the work for the benefit of my family and am now trying to help my neighbors a little." The writer is the founder and president of the circle, the Explorers, at EL CAJON, CALIFORNIA.

WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS, has a Union Circle of a year's experience; its aim,—"to promote a closer acquaintance and more intimate fellowship among Chautauquans in Worcester, to stimulate and encourage each other, and to promote the interest and extend the work of the C. L. S. C. by all proper means."

A prominent member of the circle at HINSDALE, NEW HAMPSHIRE, is blind. He gives much intelligent aid to the exercises, often reviewing the news of the week and assisting in the table talk.

Seaconnet Circle of LITTLE COMPTON, RHODE ISLAND, is preparing a program for a public meeting to be held for the

purpose of interesting the public in the Chautauqua movement.

The Hurlbut Circle of BOSTON sent out this unique program for Longfellow Day:—

- A
- . . . LONGFELLOW FEAST . . .
- . . . The Light at the Feast . . .
- "The Light of Stars" — "Daylight and Moonlight."
- . . . The Flowers at the Feast . . .
- "Flowers." "Flower-de-Luce."
- . . . MENU . . .
- . . . Fish . . .
- "Mishe-Nahma, King of Fishes."
- . . . Birds . . .
- "Birds of Passage" — "Herons of Elmwood."
- "The Stork."
- . . . Venison . . .
- "The Red Deer."
- . . . Waters . . .
- "The River Charles." "Rain in Summer."

The same circle has been building a novel monument. On a slip of paper is drawn a pedestal composed of six blocks on which rests a cross made up of seven blocks. These blank diagrams are distributed to the members; on the blocks are to be written, from memory, first, in the lowest block, the chief elements in the English language, then in each of the above, in chronological order, the name of the twelve leading writers of English literature, with dates of birth and death and titles of leading works. It forms an entertaining memory exercise.

Several circles have added to the usual Memorial Days. At CAMDEN, NEW JERSEY, the Broadway Circle held a Dickens Sociable in January. One of the features of the Broadway Circle is its spirit of sociability and the members foster it by seizing every opportunity for special exercises. Burns Day is growing in favor as a memorial. Among those circles which devoted a day this year to Scotia's Bard were the Raymond Circle of NASHUA, NEW HAMPSHIRE, which prepared an elegant banquet and followed it with an elaborate literary program, the circle in the First Congregational church at WASHINGTON, D. C., the Cedar Knot of TIPTON, IOWA, and the circle of ten members at VISALIA, CALIFORNIA.

#### LOCAL CIRCLE LECTURES.

The organization of circles makes lectures feasible in many communities where heretofore it has been difficult to arrange for even a single lecture in a season. There has been under the auspices of the C. L. S. C., practically a revival of the lecture course. How broad-spread this movement is may be judged from the following items, gathered from one month's reports of circle work.

In December the Williams Circle of CONCORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE, had a lecture from Mr. John Vaughn of Boston.—The New England Chautauqua Association held its last meeting at the New England Conservatory of Music, Boston, January 26. The severe storm kept many away, but all who attended felt amply repaid for the effort. After a social reunion in the parlors, the company adjourned to Sleeper Hall where the vespers service was conducted by Professor W. F. Sherwin. The Rev. Dr. J. T. Duryea was introduced and made an admirable address on "The Practical Value of the Study of English Literature."—On the invitation of the EAST WEYMOUTH, MASSACHUSETTS, Circle, the circle at NORTH WEYMOUTH listened to an excellent lecture on geology in the fall.—At SHARON, CONNECTICUT, the circle has added a new feature to its social life, parlor lectures, with the towns-people as invited guests.

The Mary A. Lathbury Circle of MANCHESTER, NEW YORK, at the close of the study of geology listened to an able lecture reviewing the subject.—Professor Williams of Cornell University, lectured to the ITHACA, NEW YORK, Circle in November.—The most important event of the year with the Bancroft Circle of NEW YORK CITY, was a lecture from Dr. Hurlbut, principal of the C. L. S. C., on December 23; his subject was "Some Chautauqua Ideas in Education." All the circles in the vicinity were invited to be present, and a most enjoyable evening was spent.—The Lewis Miller Circle of ROCHESTER, heard Professor Lattimore talk on geology recently.

The OCEAN GROVE Circle adds lectures to its already full program of exercises.—In MEADVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA, the circle is carrying on a series of monthly parlor lectures. Meadville is a college town, boasting an unusually large number of scholarly residents, so that lecturers are not difficult to find. Both from a literary and social standpoint the present course is highly successful.

The Lowell Circle of OBERLIN, OHIO, was helped on its way by a lecture in geology.—The BEMENT, ILLINOIS, Circle is in the midst of a successful lecture course. The entertainments so far have included the Schubert Quartet and two lectures.

At LAKE GENEVA, WISCONSIN, this plan has been tried this year with success: The circle arranged for a series of lectures and talks from different prominent persons in the city. Ten cents admittance fee is charged and the proceeds are given to whatever benevolent cause the speaker chooses. The circle is becoming a strong social power in LAKE GENEVA.

HAMLIN, MINNESOTA, is the home of a university whose professors often give lectures before the circle.—The Chautauquans of ST. PAUL expect to secure Mr. Leon Vincent's course of lectures on English literature, before the year closes.—At MINNEAPOLIS, in December, an illustrated lecture on geology was given under the auspices of the H. H. Circle. All the circles in the city and several from St. Paul were represented in the audience.

At IOWA CITY, IOWA, the members of the C. L. S. C. are divided into four Local Circles which meet monthly to listen to lectures on appropriate topics.

At RICHMOND, KENTUCKY, the circle is fortunate in having a member of the Chautauqua College of Liberal Arts, Professor W. D. McClintock, as its president, and it is favored frequently with excellent lectures from him.

Regular lectures on the readings are delivered before the Hollis Circle of DE FUNIAK SPRINGS, FLORIDA.

DENVER, COLORADO, had a repetition of an old time Chautauqua scene in January, when fifteen hundred people gathered to hear Bishop Warren deliver a lecture on "Celestial objects as seen by the best telescopes."

Occasional lectures supplementing the readings are given before the Central Circle of SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

#### REORGANIZED CIRCLES.

CANADA.—The Philomatheans of ODESSA number twelve. They meet once a week at the homes of the members, and follow the programs of THE CHAUTAUQUAN.—The Miltonians of ST. JOHNS conduct the lesson in the form of a class exercise, the members answering in turn.—The FREDERICTON, Number One, has twenty members, and the YARMOUTH, Maple Leaf, fifteen.

MAINE.—The Quoddy of LUBEC writes: "We meet at the homes of members, and the lady at whose house we meet, presides. We have made our readings in THE CHAUTAUQUAN more thorough by requiring each member to bring two or more written questions which are distributed, and an-

swered from memory. We have also observed the same plan in reviewing some of our books. We enjoy the *Question Table* very much. A certain number of questions are assigned by the president to each member, to be answered at the next meeting. The 'Pronunciation Tests' have been a source of amusement as well as benefit."—The Kennebec Circle of GARDINER "believes in meeting often, and keeping well up with the work." The secretary writes, "We follow the programs of THE CHAUTAUQUAN. A committee of three assigns the work far enough ahead to give each member time to prepare his part."—The Marguerite Circle of ELLSWORTH, is composed of twenty ladies. They meet weekly, and are doing earnest work.—The Seaside Circle of BELFAST took no vacation last year, and is still steadily working.—The meetings of the Arlington of WOODFORD's are well attended and much interest is manifested.—The Clytician of SOUTH PARIS conducts the lesson in an informal, conversational way.—The secretary of the Vincent Circle of STROUDWATER writes: "After the roll-call we have the lesson, then the *Questions and Answers* in THE CHAUTAUQUAN, with the 'Test Questions' which we like still better. They are just what we had been wishing for. All of our regular members will probably graduate at Fryeburg, though Chautauqua is the Mecca of our literary hopes."—The following circles report that they are in good working order:—SACCARAPPA, Pine Tree; HOULTON, Philomathean, twenty-six members; Alpha of LEWISTON, ten; MADISON, Narantsowk, twenty; NEWCASTLE, twenty-three; OXFORD, eighteen; WEST BOWDOIN, eleven; DOVER and FOXCROFT, Pine Tree, sixteen; KITTERY, Spruce Creek Round Table, five.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The Sumner of LANCASTER, though having but three members, sends a plan of study and some sample programs that are as good as the best.—The Webster of FRANKLIN meets bi-weekly. A part of the evening is given to the "Test Questions," the members choosing sides as in an old-fashioned spelling school.—The members of the Lakeside Circle of MEREDITH meet one afternoon of each week for study. "At each meeting a part of the next lesson is given to each member to prepare questions upon. The next week these questions are asked, the class answering from memory. By this method a habit of attentive and careful reading has been formed."—STRAFFORD, Bow Lake, has twenty-three members; NOTTINGHAM, Granite, nine; GILSUM, Independents, four; HILL, Pemigewasset, twelve; LITTLETON, Mount Washington, six; MILFORD, Argus, thirty-seven.

VERMONT.—The Treasure Seekers of GLOVER begin their meetings at seven o'clock and close at nine unless by unanimous vote the members decide to remain longer. Many times meetings are held until eleven o'clock, so much interest is felt in the work. Public meetings are occasionally held to give people of the town something of the Chautauqua idea, and to induce more to join.—The Once-a-Week of BURLINGTON has sixteen members. The regular program consists of questions on the week's work, a reading lesson taken from THE CHAUTAUQUAN, recitations, essays, test questions, music, general talk on leading questions of the day, definitions, pronunciation exercises, and criticisms.—The circle at MILTON had a question match for one evening, choosing sides, and asking all the questions on English history and English literature that had appeared up to date in THE CHAUTAUQUAN. Out of the entire number, only eleven were missed.—Alpha of BURLINGTON, has twelve members; NEWPORT, Clío; SPRINGFIELD, fifteen; WEST RANDOLPH, Informal, sixteen; ENOSBURGH, Athenæum, sixteen.

MASSACHUSETTS.—One flourishing circle of SPRINGFIELD now has eighty-six members.—The Neptune Circle of FALMOUTH is making a specialty of geology.—The Pansy Circle of CHELSEA usually opens its meetings with a Chautauqua vesper service. A public entertainment was given on Shakspeare Day, to which a number of circles from other towns were invited.—The CAMBRIDGEPORT Y. M. C. A. Circle sends postals with the week's program to all members. An interesting news item, and a question for the question-box, is expected from each.—The circle at ARRLINGTON has a paper called the *Spectator*; it is prepared and read by members, in turn, and contains original and selected articles, items of interest, etc.—SOUTH FRAMINGHAM has about fifty readers, twenty-two of whom belong to the local circle.—Cummins Circle of STONEHAM sends a new idea for Garfield Day. Correspondence cards decorated with pressed wild flowers, and bearing quotations from Garfield, were distributed to the members. The recipient read his quotation aloud, and guessed the occasion of its utterance. If he could not, the circle assisted him. The cards made pretty mementos of the occasion.—The Blue Hill Circle of RANDOLPH, has an occasional review of a book studied the year before.—MERRIMACPORT, Milton Circle, has seven members; MIDDLEBORO, Pilgrim Circle, fifteen; NORTH MIDDLEBORO, Kalmia, seven; SPRINGFIELD, St. Paul, eighteen; TAUNTON, Alpha, forty-four; WEST ACTON, Rainbow, ten; WOBURN, twenty-six; WEST SUTTON, Mistletoe, nine; ADAMS, thirty-eight; BOSTON, Orphic, fourteen; CHICOPEE, Knowledge-Seekers, eight; EAST WEYMOUTH; SALEM, Pomegranate, twenty-two; LEOMINSTER, Delta, forty; WEBSTER, Union, eight; WESTBOROUGH, Excelsior, twelve; WEST BRIDGEWATER, Paul Townsend, seventeen; LOWELL, St. Paul's; PITTSFIELD, Hawthorne, twenty-five; LEXINGTON, sixteen; SOMERSET, Riverside, nine; ROCKPORT, Granite, eleven; DORCHESTER, Eliot; ST. LAWRENCE, Pansy, forty-five; LOWELL, Pawtucket, twenty-nine; LOWELL, Hamilton, thirty-two; MILTON, Orphic, fourteen.

RHODE ISLAND.—The Electric C. L. S. C. at PORTSMOUTH has a "historian" for each meeting. The "history" being written by a different person each time, has more interest than the usual "minutes." The critic is appointed by the president, but not known to the others. His report is read by the secretary. Last spring the circle graded a small plot of ground and laid it out into a park overlooking a magnificent section of the country which includes many places of historic interest.—The Delta of WARREN sends printed programs with the parts assigned. One sent at the beginning of the year bore this practical hint, "The observance of three points will promote the prosperity and usefulness of the circle, viz.: 1. Regularity in attendance; 2. Punctuality; 3. Willingness of each member to do his part."—The Alcyone of EAST GREENWICH has seven members; the River Point of WARWICK, twenty-six; the Bridgham of PROVIDENCE, ten; the Charming of PROVIDENCE, fifteen; the Hope of PROVIDENCE, thirty-three.

CONNECTICUT.—The Vincent Circle of BRIDGEPORT reports a large increase in the number of Chautauquans in Bridgeport during the year. The circle is making a specialty of English history.—One HARTFORD circle has twelve members, and finds that number better than a larger one.—The Central Circle of HARTFORD has sixty-two members. The committee of instruction is formed of the officers and two other members. The programs are printed on postals.—The secretary of the SHELTON Crescent says: "We open our meetings with prayer and song. We have a good constitution, good order, and strict attention to



business."—Phelps Circle of NEW HAVEN has the "Required Readings" in THE CHAUTAUQUAN read aloud in the circle, giving opportunity for questioning. A feature of the program once a month is to require each member to give three facts from that month's study.—The Alpha of NORWICH sends neat little hektograph programs to its fifty-one members.—In DANBURY, during the study of geology, the roll-call was answered by producing a geological specimen, and giving some fact about it; during English literature, by naming an English author, giving some incident of his life, and a quotation from some of his writings.—THOMPSONVILLE has a circle of fifteen; NEW HAVEN, the East Pearl Street Circle, twenty-one; CHESHIRE, Halloween, twenty-eight; NEW LONDON, Pequot, eleven; ESSEX, Pettipauge, six; GREENEVILLE, Philomathean, thirty-two.

NEW YORK.—The members of the Onaghena of CAZENOVIA meet one afternoon a week, to converse, read, and study. Once a month the time is extended to evening. Around the tea-table, social chat is indulged in, and the evening is devoted to reading selections on the line of work. One writes: "Had I known about the C. L. S. C. earlier I should have been much further advanced in the course. It is so much better to have a definite plan to carry out, than to read in the desultory manner one is apt to unless following a course. Our circle is as enthusiastic as when we started last year, and, perhaps, even more so."—The circle of SINCLAIRVILLE makes the meetings informal, giving much liberty in asking questions and in conversation. The work is thorough and reviews are conducted at each meeting by some one appointed by the committee of instruction.—The circle at STILLWATER has taken the name of Ingoldsby after an old fort built there in 1709 by Colonel Schuyler, who named it in honor of Lieutenant-Governor Ingoldsby. Members have found the study of the historic ground on which they live, very interesting.—The circle at LITTLE GENESEE fills out its meetings with the questions from THE CHAUTAUQUAN, followed by conversations regarding the same. Reviews, experiments, and essays are added. Variety is given by music, select readings, etc.—BROOKLYN Ad Astra reports twenty-seven members; RIPLEY, number not given; PANAMA, ten; NIAGARA, Hyperion, fourteen; MARION, nine; FAIRPORT, Uplookers, twenty one; LITTLE FALLS, Athenians, twenty-three; MEXICO, twenty-five; MOUNT KISCO, Vincent, twenty-eight; MONTICELLO, ten; NORTHVILLE, Rowe, nine; NEWARK, Arcadian, thirty-one; NAPOLI, Square, eighteen; NEW PALTZ, Huguenots, twenty-one; PRATTSBURGH, five; PAVILION, Progressive, fifteen; ROCHESTER, Seventh Ward, seventy; SILVER CREEK, fifteen; SINCLAIRVILLE, thirty-one; WESTMORELAND, Bartlett, eight; ADAMS, forty; ALBANY, thirty-three; ALFRED CENTRE, twenty-three; CHAUTAUQUA, twenty-two; DRYDEN, ten; ELMIRA, Hawthorne, twenty-nine; FRANKLINSVILLE, Vincent, seventeen; BROOKFIELD, Argonauts, twenty-two; BUSKIRK'S BRIDGE, Grismer Circle, eleven; BROOKLYN, Vincent, thirty-five; BROOKLYN, Gleaners, twenty; FULTONVILLE, five; HERKIMER, twenty-seven; HAGAMAN'S MILLS, nine; The Crescent of HORNELLSVILLE, seventeen; KINGSTON, seven.

NEW JERSEY.—The Alphas of EAST ORANGE, twenty-five in number, report a most enjoyable winter with the Chautauqua work.—Brainerd Circle, PHILLIPSBURG, has eight members; Ridgewood, SOUTH ORANGE, twenty; Maurice Beesley Circle, SOUTH DENNIS, seven; TUCKAHOE, six; HURFVILLE, nine; WOODSTOWN, sixteen; WENONAH, twenty-seven.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The circle at RENOVO appoints a differ-

ent teacher each week to present the lesson in whatever way he prefers. The "Questions on the World of To-day" and other test questions are greatly enjoyed.—The SROUCHSBURG Circle has a weekly paper, changing editors each week. The meetings are usually closed with the "game of twenty questions."—The flourishing circle at WILKES BARRE has fifty-five members. The programs are enlivened by select readings on outside subjects, but the work is not neglected.—The Mountain Circle of KANE elects officers for a year, and a new literary committee each month.—The Longfellow of DILLSBURG has eleven members; HOPWELL, eight; Quaker City Circle of FRANKFORD, twenty-two; DUNBAR, eleven; CANNONBURG, nineteen; WEST BELLEVUE, twenty-two; WYALUSING, sixteen; the Mary Vincent of PETERSBURG, seven; Trinity Circle of PHILADELPHIA, ten; the Frances E. Willard of PHILADELPHIA, twenty; MONTROSE, eighteen; YARDLEY, Irving, eleven; GREENVILLE, Clover Leaf, fifty-two; PHILADELPHIA, Longfellow, eleven; KITFANNING, thirty-eight; CATAWISSA, Earnest Workers, thirty; SHICKSHINNY, twenty-two; BELLEFONTE, nine; UNIONTOWN, Laurel Ridge Chapter, twelve.

DELAWARE.—The Hawthorne Circle sends a good report from WILMINGTON; the CAMDEN Circle has sixteen members.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—The Circle of the Golden Gates at WASHINGTON occasionally discusses current literature in addition to the regular work. Much interest is aroused by contributions of photographs and engravings of the various places mentioned in the lessons.—The Foundry Circle has thirty-eight members.

MARYLAND.—The UNION BRIDGE Circle has sixteen members, the Mountain City of FREDERICK, twenty-three.

VIRGINIA.—BON AIR has a circle of twenty-one members.

WEST VIRGINIA.—WHEELING reports three flourishing circles.—The Shenandoah of HARPER'S FERRY has five members.

NORTH CAROLINA.—The circle at SALEM has seventy-three members, and much interest and enthusiasm are manifested.

FLORIDA.—The De Soto Circle of MANSFIELD has eight members.

LOUISIANA.—The Y. M. C. A. Circle of NEW ORLEANS has twenty-five members, and is receiving applications for membership at every meeting.

OHIO.—The Starr Circle of HILLSBORO, organized in 1881, is increasing in interest and efficient work, as well as in membership. A special interest is manifested among the young people, many of whom attend as local members and visitors.—The secretary of BOWLING GREEN Circle writes:—"During the study of geology we had excellent charts, specimens of strata taken from our gas wells, and a great variety of stones and fossils. Stereopticon views of Yellowstone Park, Garden of the Gods, and other places mentioned in our lessons, added to the interest. One evening we spent in studying precious stones. Specimens were shown both in the crude and polished state."—The circle at COLLAMER has a graduate of '86 who is eighty-two years of age. She has earned several seals and is still studying for more.—CINCINNATI has two circles, the Alpha and the Christie; the Chillicothe and Barnesville circles are busily at work; BEVERLY, Miles Standish, has seven members; LITTLE HOCKING, four; FRANKLIN, twenty-one; DAMASCUS, nine; NEW VIENNA, ten; PERRYBURG, nine; RANDOLPH, seventeen; TOLEDO, St. Johns, sixteen; ROOTSTOWN and SALEM, numbers not given; MCCONNELLSVILLE, five; MILLERSBURGH, twenty-nine; the U. S. Grant of

MARLBORO, eight; NELSONVILLE, eight; SPRINGFIELD has two circles, the Bushnell and the Worthington; DeFrees of ST. MARY'S, eleven; TOLEDO, Bryant, forty-three; the Round Table of WARREN, eleven; Onawa of WILLIAMSBURG, seventeen; the Vincent of COLUMBUS, twenty-two; AVON LAKE, eleven; BATAVIA, fourteen; BRIDGEPORT, thirty-one; CORTLAND, ten.

INDIANA.—In the circle at THORNTOWN the members take turns in conducting the recitations. A review is given at the close of each month.—The Immortelles of MARTINSVILLE number nine; the Vincent of INDIANAPOLIS, and the circle at PORTLAND are doing good work; SHELBYVILLE, Clonian, has sixteen members; SPENCER, thirteen; SEYMOUR, thirteen; WABASH, Willard, seventeen; BROOKLYN, seven; FRANKFORT, twenty-eight; GREENFIELD, nine; HAWPATCH, five.

ILLINOIS.—HINSDALE Alpha uses this plan: questions are given each member to be answered in short essays the next week. They cover the week's work, and information is sought from all available sources.—Almira College Circle of GREENVILLE meets nearly every evening. One member reads aloud to the rest.—Cary Circle of PLANO spends the first fifteen minutes of each meeting, in review.

—Circles at SULLIVAN, HAMPSHIRE, GALENA, and the Bryant of CHICAGO, report re-organization.—LACON has a circle of thirty-six members; SOMONAU, Pleiades, fourteen; BLUE ISLAND, twenty-six; CHICAGO, Lowell, seven; GENESEO, twelve; JOLIET, Fortnightly, nineteen; GRIGGSVILLE, Abbie A. Hatch, thirteen; MORRISON, Alpha, twenty-three; the Faithful Few of MAYWOOD, six; MENDOTA, thirty-eight; MASON CITY, eleven; HUDSON, twelve; OREGON, Ganymede, ten; OTTAWA, five; PARIS, Alpha Beta, thirty-one; SYCAMORE, Union, four; WAVERLY, thirty-two; AMORA, Ionian, seven; BELVIDERE, sixteen; CHICAGO, Peripatetic, eighteen; CARBONDALE, Abbott, ten; FARMER CITY, Philomathean, ten.

KENTUCKY.—FRANKFORT Circle has fifty members; ASHLAND, thirteen; UNION, Choctaw, eight; PEWEE VALLEY, eight.

ARKANSAS.—ARKADELPHIA has a circle of ten members.

WISCONSIN.—Berea Circle of FON DU LAC reports much pleasure from the observance of Memorial Days.—The circle at BERLIN is trying to enlarge its membership.

—The Climax of MARKESAN reports more interest than in any preceding year. All Memorial Days are observed, and also the anniversary of the organization of the Climax.—The Ingleside of FORT ATKINSON reports re-organization.—DARTFORD, Akmed has eleven members;

FON DU LAC, Cornelian, twenty; LIVINGSTON, nine; NORTH CAPE, three; PORTAGE, Winnebago, twenty-six; WAUPUN, Gleaners, twenty-two; BRANDON, Vincent, seven.

MICHIGAN.—Members of the ERIE Circle meet every two weeks. "Although some of us live over six miles apart, we have an average attendance of seventy-five per cent of the members."—YPSALANTI has four circles, the Ypsilanti, the Prospect, the Vincent, and Gradatim.—The circles at TRAVERSE CITY and CHURCH'S CORNERS report growing interest. CHARLOTTE has a circle of eight members; Vincent of GRAND BLANC, twenty-one; Omega of DETROIT, thirteen; EAST SAGINAW, eighty-seven; NORWAY, ten; NASHVILLE, Thornapple, fifteen; SPARTA, fifteen; WHITEHALL, twenty-five; Lunar of ORION, eight; Crescent of CEDAR SPRINGS, seven; DECATUR, Pansy, twenty-two; DETROIT, Arnold Memorial, forty-four; JACKSON, Haven, twenty-one; LISBON, eight.

MINNESOTA.—The circle at ROCHESTER meets one afternoon of each week, and gives the whole afternoon to work.

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—The Pioneer is another circle in ST. PAUL.—MAZEPPA has a circle of seventeen; FARIBAULT, nine; MANTORVILLE, four; ZUMBROTA; Foss of MINNEAPOLIS, eight; Bryant of MINNEAPOLIS, seventeen; North Star, WASECA, forty-nine; ANOKA, twelve; Mitchell of BLUE EARTH CITY, thirty-five; Atlantas of HASTINGS, twelve; Laurel, SPRING VALLEY, ten; ST. PAUL, Plymouth, twenty-one; ST. PAUL, Summit, seventy-nine.

IOWA.—In the Cynosure of NEWTON, each study is conducted by a different person, some one who has made a specialty of that subject.—The WASHINGTON Circle of seventy-five members, meets weekly in the Y. M. C. A. rooms. In the Christmas program one feature was a debate of this question,—Resolved: That the custom of giving presents at Christmas is detrimental to the happiness of society.—The Vincent at DES MOINES chooses from the members a teacher who has charge of the class for one month.

—The Schreiner Circle of WILTON has twenty-one members; OSAGE, twenty-two; NORWAY, four; MARSHALL, Octagon, eight; MUSCATINE, Argus, nine; LEON, Vesta, twenty-one; CRESTON, Alcyone, eleven; CEDAR RAPIDS, First Avenue, thirteen; CEDAR FALLS, eleven; BLUE GRASS, Excelsior, seventeen; BLANCHARD, nine; BELLE PLAINE, eighteen; HOPKINTON, Geraniums, twelve; INDIANOLA, thirty-three; MASON CITY, Maria Mitchell; SIOUX CITY, J. H. Vincent, twenty; MONROE, twenty; MILES, eight; WYOMING, Vincent, ten; WEST UNION, sixteen; CAMANCHE, four; DUNLAP, twenty-five; COON RAPIDS, Philomathean, twelve.

MISSOURI.—The Gradatim has awakened quite an interest among the people of LEXINGTON. Milton Day was celebrated by a Milton party, which was a grand success.—Emerson Circle, TRENTON, has fifteen members; Clyde, KANSAS CITY, twenty-seven; Alma Webster, KANSAS CITY, twenty-six; Vincent, ST. LOUIS, thirty-one; BONNE TERRE, five.

KANSAS.—The Clytie of ARKANSAS CITY has fourteen members; LAWRENCE, Y. M. C. A., eleven; CHANUTE, Sheridan, nineteen; King Circle, BURLINGAME, eight; WABAUNSEE, seven; THAYER, seven; PEABODY, Irving, nineteen; NORTH TOPEKA, seventeen.

NEBRASKA.—The Circle at LINCOLN had a beautiful responsive service for Milton Day, arranged from Raphael's account of the creation, in the seventh book of "Paradise Lost."—CENTRAL CITY, Aletheon, has thirteen members; SURPRISE, Prairie, twenty-nine; BLUE HILL and BEATRICE, each seven.

NEVADA.—INGLESIDE has a circle of twenty, and RIVERSIDE, twenty-one members.

DAKOTA.—The Pansy of CHAMBERLAIN has twenty-two members; DEVIL'S LAKE Circle, thirteen.

COLORADO.—The circle at BOULDER is doing efficient work.

OREGON.—ALBANY has a circle of seventeen members; ASHLAND, of twenty-six.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.—The Longfellow of TOCOMA has nineteen members.

CALIFORNIA.—The Norton Circle of PACIFIC GROVE has increased in membership from seven to twenty since its organization one year ago. Meetings are held weekly in the new Chautauqua building. The five o'clock vesper service is observed.—YUBA CITY and NEVADA CITY, report reorganized circles.—The Hill Top of LOS ANGELES has seven members; Bryant of MODESTO, twenty; AUBURN, seventeen; ST. HELENA, fourteen; SAN JOSE, fifteen; TUKIAH, eight; Pacific Circle of SAN FRANCISCO, ten.

## THE C. L. S. C. CLASSES.

### THE UNION CLASS BUILDING.

The contributions received toward the Class Building in the past month are as follows: Class of '84, \$0.25; Class of '86, \$5.00; Class of '87, \$10.50; Class of '88, \$4.00; Class of '89, \$1.00; Class of '90, \$7.75; total, \$29.75.

Stock is waiting to be taken. Let no one fail to invest something in this loyal enterprise. Send for shares to the treasurer of the fund, the Rev. R. H. Bosworth, Newburgh, N. Y.

### CLASS OF 1887.—"THE PANSIES."

*"Neglect not the gift that is in thee."*

#### OFFICERS.

*President*—The Rev. Frank Russell, Oswego, N. Y.  
*Western Secretary*—K. A. Burnell, Esq., 150 Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.  
*Eastern Secretary*—J. A. Steven, M. D., 164 High Street, Hartford, Conn.  
*Treasurer*—Mrs. Julia N. Berry, Titusville, Pa.  
*Executive Committee*—The officers of the Class.

Elevation plans of the proposed Union Class building, as designed by a bright Pansy, are very imposing and cannot fail to be a credit both to the architect and to the Class.

The question of a class song for '87 must soon be decided. Several persons are competing for the privilege of representing the Class and any other applicants for this honor should communicate at once with the Plainfield Office.

A faithful member from Colorado writes to the Plainfield Office: "Until one of your letters to the seemingly faithful ones reached me, I had thought that my work must be finished by August, 1887 . . . but now that I can have until October first to work, I will take courage. . . . Please do not take my name from the books, I do so want to finish the course—it gave me heart to try again." Another says: "A new inspiration was kindled last night by the receipt of circulars from your office. Owing to pressure of school duties I have been unable to quite finish the work assigned for last year . . . but I will try to make the work by July." From Massachusetts: "I am a weaver, also a student of music, both together keep me busy fifteen hours per day so that I have not been able to keep up with the class as well as could wish. I have not as yet filled out my examination papers but wish very much to graduate as a member of the Pansy Class."

### CLASS OF 1888.—"THE PLYMOUTH ROCK."

*"Let us be seen by our deeds."*

#### OFFICERS.

*President*—The Rev. A. E. Dunning, Boston, Mass.  
*Vice-Presidents*—Prof. W. N. Ellis, Brooklyn, N. Y.; the Rev. Wm. G. Roberts, Bellevue, Ohio; Mrs. D. A. Cunningham, Wheeling, West Virginia; Mr. N. Y. Tacksbury, Toronto, Canada; S. T. Neill, Esq., Warren, Penna.; Mrs. E. Clarke, Jr., New York City; Mrs. Lillian H. Norton, Charlottesville, Va.; Mrs. E. P. Hull, Macon, Ga.; Mrs. D. A. Dodge, Adrian, Mich.  
*Secretary*—L. Kidder, Connelville, Pa.  
*Treasurer*—The Rev. L. A. Stevens, Tonawanda, N. Y.

Items for the '88 column should be sent to the Rev. C. C. McLean, St. Augustine, Fla.

A member of the class in Wisconsin suggests that the '88's erect at Chautauqua as a memorial of the Plymouth Rocks, a triumphal arch or pyramid. Her plan is that as many members as possible contribute a local rock finished in whatever style they choose, the whole to be builded into the memorial. This suggestion is an excellent one; if carried out it would put upon the Chautauqua grounds an enduring monument of unique interest.

Where is the proper place to take action upon suggestions like the above? The answer is of importance. Many sug-

gestions valuable to the Classes are making constantly. What shall be done with them? There is a meeting of the representatives of the class each year at Chautauqua where all class projects are discussed and acted upon. It is there alone that authoritative action can be taken. Where circles or individuals have matters which they wish considered but cannot be present, they can send communications to the officers and be assured that they will receive attention. Action can be taken there, plans made, a committee appointed and the work systematically pushed, afterward through the Class column in *THE CHAUTAUQUAN*.—[Ed. of *THE CHAUTAUQUAN*.

Classmate means more than enrollment in the same organization. If it means anything it is mutual encouragement, sympathy, helpfulness; but this broader idea is sometimes lost sight of. A recent letter tells of high hopes broken by sickness, poverty, and the struggle for a bare existence, of ceaseless longings for education with no prospect of being able to gratify them for many years, and to this the writer adds, "It is true that in all my illness and my husband's afflictions not one of the class has ever inquired after me or invited me to make a renewed effort, or manifested the slightest concern." No true class feeling can exist and the duty of caring for one another be neglected. Why should not '88 take the lead in giving,

"An arm of aid to the weak,

A friendly hand to the friendless,

Kind words so short to speak

But whose echo is endless.

The world is wide, these things are small,

They may be little and they may be all."

The following letter comes from a member in Dakota: "We have been here four years and every year have lost our entire crops (not getting seed again) from hail and drought, also over a thousand dollars worth of stock. People in old settled parts of the country have but a faint idea of the trials of a pioneer's life in a new. . . . A person should visit Dakota to know what a blizzard is, the last one lasted forty-eight hours. It blew the snow so that you could not see a rod ahead—neither man nor beast could live exposed. A great deal of stock was frozen in barns well cared for. . . . I never saw such storms in any country. Indescribably grand yet greatly dreaded by the settlers, who are twenty-five miles from supplies, with roads impassable from snow. Such are a few of the evils endured by settlers on these wind-swept prairies."

### CLASS OF 1889.—"THE ARGONAUTS."

*"Knowledge unused for the good of others is more vain than unused gold."*

#### OFFICERS.

*President*—The Rev. C. C. Creegan, D.D., Syracuse, N. Y.  
*Vice-Presidents*—The Rev. S. Mills Day, Honeoye, N. Y.  
 The Rev. J. H. McKee, Little Valley, N. Y.  
 The Rev. J. B. Steele, Jackson, Tenn.  
 Miss Genevieve M. Walton, Ypsilanti, Michigan.  
 Mrs. Jennie M. Haws, Mendota, Ill.  
*Recording Secretary*—Mrs. E. N. Lockwood, Ripon, Wis.  
*Corresponding Secretary*—The Rev. H. C. Jennings, Faribault, Minn.  
*Treasurer*—The Rev. R. H. Bosworth, Newburgh, N. Y.

Items for this column should be sent to the recording secretary, Rev. H. C. Jennings, Faribault, Minn.

The Corresponding Secretary finds that the general impression is that "old gold" is or should be the Class color for '89. Never was color more appropriate to Class name and motto.



This matter must be decided by the Class at Chautauqua, in August.

A lone reader of the Class of '89 in New York City, denied the privilege of membership in a Local Circle, finds great help in reading all she can find concerning the principal characters in the readings, and concerning the authors, and then writing out what she can recall in the form of a sketch. She also commends the collecting of a scrap-book of all floating items of C. L. S. C. interest. A good plan for those who have time.

Purely personal items are not desired for the Class column, as the space is too small for any other than items of general interest.

The spirit of '89 seems to live and move in the air of Nova Scotia with a vigor which ought to characterize all good things on that breezy shore. A wide-awake member reports that, though beset with difficulties, she is trying to interest others in Chautauqua work. She writes, "My great ambition now is to be able to graduate at Chautauqua in 1889. It seems immense, even in thought—but I shall hope."

#### CLASS OF 1890.—"THE PIERIANS."

"Redeeming the Time."

##### OFFICERS.

President—The Rev. D. A. McClenahan, Allegheny, Pa.

Secretary—George H. Iott, Evanston, Ill.

Treasurer—Mrs. E. P. Wood, 252 General Taylor street, New Orleans, La.

Vice-Presidents—John Lee Draper, Providence, R. I.; the Rev. Leroy Stevens, Mount Pleasant, Pa.; Charles E. Weller, St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. Dr. Edwards, Randolph, N. Y.; Miss Anna L. Sanderson, Toronto, Canada.

Building Committee—Chairman, the Rev. H. B. Waterman, Griggsville, Ill.; Secretary, John R. Tyley, Chicago, Ill., with Miss Leonard, Mr. Davidson, the Rev. J. Hill, and Dr. J. T. Edwards, Randolph, N. Y.

Items for this column should be sent to Geo. H. Iott, Evanston, Ill.

Subscriptions to the Class quarterly, *The Pierian*, should be sent, not to Plainfield, but to the editor, Rev. H. B. Waterman, Griggsville, Ill.

What does Pierian mean is still asked? One of the earliest seats of the worship of the muses was in Pieria on the slopes of Mount Olympus, and the inhabitants of the land were famous in early Grecian poetry and music; hence all lovers of science and art, all followers of the muses, are called Pierians. Pope says,—

"A little learning is a dangerous thing,  
Drink deep, or taste not the *Pierian* spring."

The secretary of the Class of '90 is in receipt of a letter from Stow, Midlothian, Scotland. A class of five has just been formed there; they are interested, very much in earnest, and determined to get the garnet seal if possible. This certainly is glorious news. Let every member of the Class of 1890 put forth renewed efforts and "gather them in." Make the Class work interesting; obtain all possible information regarding the subject under discussion, and have lively, bright debates on the same. The dryer the subject, the brighter the discussion. Let us endeavor to make the Class of 1890 the *banner class*.

We are often asked if persons may join the Class of '90 after the first of January. Yes, members will be received at the Plainfield Office at any time, provided they feel able to make up the reading pursued by the class since the first of October, 1886.

What is to be done with *local* members in so many circles? The question has confronted every class and falls with new force on the 90's. Almost every circle reports a local membership, sometimes outnumbering the regular members. Of course we say nothing concerning local members unable for the best of reasons to pursue the C. L. S. C.

course, yet glad to show their sympathy with this movement by occasionally attending the meetings of the circle. But there is another class of students to whom we appeal. They are the local members who read the course faithfully year after year, attend regularly to the meetings of the circle and yet withhold from the Chautauqua movement their practical interest and helpful influence. The Plainfield records show that in connection with the two thousand circles reported in 1885-6 there were more than eight thousand local members, students who while enjoying the practical benefits of the Chautauqua course of study and of association with active members of the C. L. S. C., were yet counted to be *merely* local members. What is the cause of this apparent lack of interest? Let us bring our fabled wisdom to bear upon this matter, fellow Pierians, for it deserves our earnest effort. While we welcome local members into our circles we shall greet them still more cordially as fellow classmates and regular members of the C. L. S. C.

#### POST GRADUATE CLASSES.

##### CLASS OF 1882.—THE PIONEERS.

The "Pioneers" of New England expect to celebrate their reunion at Framingham, next summer, by a story written by one of their number. Any of the N. E. Class of '82, who can give incidents, connected with their C. L. S. C. course, which could be woven into the story, please send them to the N. E. Class secretary, Mrs. A. L. Adams, 295 Meridian St., East Boston, Mass.

##### CLASS OF 1885.—THE INVINCIBLES.

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE CLASS MEMORABILIA FUND.—Innumerable and almost insurmountable obstacles have prevented the gathering of early data in the history of the Class. Now the executive committee have in their hands a report from the various secretaries who have served the Class from its organization. There are some other obstacles still to overcome, not the least of which is the fact that only about two hundred names have been sent in for the book, although one or two members of the Class have generously offered to assume, with the president, the expense of publishing the book, provided its cost would not be too large to assure final success; but this ought not to be done and the committee is very reluctant to accept such a proposition. The money which has been forwarded so kindly to the committee for the book, is on special deposit in the Meriden National Bank of Meriden, Conn., subject to sight draft of the present president or his successor, so that no one need feel that his money will be applied to anything but the object for which it was given. Should the result finally be that the committee do not deem it wise to proceed with the publication, a circular will be sent to each subscriber stating that fact and suggesting to them any other plans which the committee might have, and they will await directions from the subscribers before making any change.

##### CLASS OF 1886.—THE PROGRESSIVES.

Nearly one hundred fifty members of '86 are pursuing special courses of the various seal courses. The "Bible Seal" is most generally taken up. Eight hundred members of '86 have paid the fee for the current year's work, and are pursuing the regular or garnet seal courses, and in many cases are working for both of these seals. Nearly one-fourth of the whole number of '86 graduates are striving for post graduate honors. Shall we not see many more of our classmates among this number?

## EDITOR'S OUTLOOK.

### THE EDUCATION OF THE PEOPLE.

The century which is growing old has had a few great aspirations which have taken form in great movements. The century has sought human liberty, popular government, and universal education with an enthusiasm and perseverance which astonish those who now and then look back to discover the direction in which we are moving.

Liberty and popular government are practically secure; and men have ceased to talk of them as ends to be attained; but we have discovered that the value of them depends on that third movement which is traveling toward the education of the people. And this movement is not only essential and fundamental to the others, but it is also in its nature and conditions the slowest and longest of the marches in human progress.

At the beginning of this century *not more* than one human being in five hundred (probably not half so many) could read and write. It is safe to assume that the number who can read and write has been increased a hundred fold; but it is probably still true that four-fifths of the human race are without education.

The best philanthropy is struggling with this most awful form of human distress, and it has enlisted the service of the best brain of the world. We have learned that masses of ignorant human beings can neither be free nor govern themselves. We have also learned that "wisdom is the principal thing"—the choicest good of this present life. We began the modern crusade against ignorance by teaching children the spelling-book. We have learned that we must teach them much more, and the industrial school is coming in—or rather we are developing a great system of industrial schools for children. They are still young and weak; but the day is at hand when they will cover the land.

But a far more significant thing about our quarter of the nineteenth century is the movement toward adult education. We began to realize about 1860 that something could be done for people who were missed by the common school. And the education of the grown people began in several countries at about the same time.

A singularly interesting example is Italy. The unity of Italy was secured in 1860; but only one person in six could read. Statesmanship and patriotism organized adult schools in which millions of Italians have learned to read at night. "The night schools have saved Italy", says one of her educators.

The common school (except in a few favored countries) misses the majority. Even in our own South it missed the majority until very recently. Happy is the people which is not restrained by false shame from organizing and attending the adult schools.

The word *education* has acquired a broader meaning. Every one, we now realize, has his business to learn, and "special" or "technical" schools abound. Formerly, only the ministers, lawyers, and doctors had helps in learning their trades; now every man can get help in any calling by going to the right place for it.

A writer in the *Edinburgh Review* for January enumerates a score or more of special schools for farmers which have been opened in European countries. In Aberdeenshire there are night schools for teaching scientific agriculture. Farmers are in various countries taught sheep-herding, bee-keeping, grape-culture, orcharding, gardening, etc., etc. These schools of industry which are multiplying in all lands, will solve the labor problem. For, nothing is more clear nowadays than the depressing effect of untrained masses on the general welfare of the working classes. We do well to educate. Let the war-cry of the twentieth century be *Educate! Educate! EDUCATE!!*

But special schools are not our greater need. After any one has learned how to use his hands the main question is still

open how to enjoy his life by use of his mind. Democracy in knowledge is the clue to escape from half the world's misery. We must lead up in the field of information. And happily this is perfectly easy.

We are in earnest. If there is "no royal road to geometry", there is a popular one to that and all other knowledge. If one has learned to read, there is nothing known which he may not know—for it is in books. The Chautauqua movement is along this line of aspiration.

It is not necessary to remain ignorant. No one need remain ignorant. The common objection that "learning costs time and money" disappears in this movement. Every one has the needed time and money. This movement is in the line of the world's march—and at the head of the column moving toward the education of the people. It is but just begun. Its possibilities are boundless; its destiny is to spread over the earth as organized self-education of the people by the people. We shall all be ashamed ere long to confine our education to our childhood—to confess that we left school when we became men and women.

### DOCTOR MCGLYNN'S CASE.

This case has occupied a large space in journalism and conversation for several months. The most important facts are these: For several years Dr. McGlynn's course in political affairs has displeased his ecclesiastical superiors. He is a bright and active man with social and public gifts of a high order and he holds some peculiar or political notions. Among these notions is the George theory about land. It comes to pass naturally, therefore, that he supported Mr. George for mayor last November, and that this course brought matters to a crisis between himself and his superiors in the church.

Upon representations made by these superiors, Dr. McGlynn was called to Rome—and did not go. He was then removed from his parish of St. Stephen's and another put in his place. The people of his church are clamoring for his restoration and in various ways making life unpleasant for the dignitaries of the Roman Catholic Church in New York.

It seems that to this date, the quarrel is local and personal, between Dr. McGlynn and the men in authority over him. What Rome will do in the case is still to be settled. It is possible that the propaganda and the pope may take part for Dr. McGlynn so far as to devise a compromise which will restore the popular priest to his people; it is possible, but hardly probable.

The striking features of the case are two: 1st. Here is a priest maintaining his indifference in matters outside of religion, and claiming that the church has no responsibility for, or control over, his politics. 2nd. This priest boasts himself of his Americanism and displays in what he says and does the spirit of American civil life. The proud claim set up by him is, "I am an American citizen with all that this implies."

This case is probably not by any means the first in which a priest has claimed to be loyal to his church while exercising his right and liberty as a citizen of this republic; but it is the most striking and history-making incident of its kind.

We cheerfully allow all ministers to hold and teach false political doctrines—that is such as their neighbors and brethren consider false—and the question now put forward is, will the Roman church grant the same liberty to her priests? We believe that, in the end of the struggle, she will fall into line.

The George doctrine about land is a severe test—a very severe one. But any Protestant clergyman might freely hold and advocate it. It might damage his influence; but if his church allowed it and his congregation insisted that he should be let

alone, there is no conference, classis, synod, or bishop that would meddle with him.

The Roman Catholic church has a chance to come up to this level of American life and civic freedom. We shall not be surprised to see Dr. McGlynn's case decided either way—for or against his liberty—but the question will continue in the field and will by and by be decided in favor of liberty. Just now it pleases certain American Catholics in high places to make their church pose as the champion of property. They will see by and by that personal liberty of speech and opinion in all public questions takes precedence of all other rights. Priests cannot defend property with manacled hands.

#### THE SHORT HAUL.

The most notable act of the last Congress is the Interstate Commerce Law. It is the first serious and large attempt to regulate railroad traffic by national statutes. The constitution confers on Congress the power to regulate commerce between the states, and Congress has in several particulars exercised this power; but it has been late and reluctant in taking up the task of regulating freight and fares on railroads. The new law is in a sense experimental—simply because it is new as congressional legislation. But for a score of years some of the states have had laws regulating the railroads, and it is believed that they have been of great service. Beside, the English Parliament has advanced upon the same ground with more courage than our legislators have shown.

The theory that Congress ought not to legislate on this subject is very absurd. State laws are inadequate because railways are constantly carrying goods and persons from one state to another, and often through one or more intervening states, and, surely, so immense a business cannot claim exemption from specific control by the nation. The railroad men have divided in their judgment about the law. Some of them have prophesied general ruin as the result of the "short haul" clause—around which most of the controversy gathers. This provision requires railroads to charge less for a short than for a long haul. For example, they must not carry goods from New York to St. Paul for less money than they exact for transporting the same goods to Chicago.

The amount of difference is not prescribed. The price to Chicago may be five dollars, and to St. Paul five dollars and one

cent. Now, it is alleged that the companies have actually charged more for the haul from Chicago than for that from St. Paul. It is a grievance which has occupied no small space in Chicago newspapers. Very loud and altogether reasonable complaints of this nature are heard everywhere. Favoritism explains some cases; ruinous competition explains others. It is very plain that goods cannot be carried from St. Paul to Chicago for less than nothing. Many roads have crucified towns and business dependent on them by charging more for, say, fifty miles than for five hundred miles. It had to be stopped. All possible injustice grew from such charges. The "short haul" clause deals very tenderly with the crime; but it stops it. The commission will probably have trouble enough in the exercise of their reason and discretion upon short and long haul rates; but it is fair to presume that, imitating Congress, the commission will deal gently with the question of *proportional* charges.

But that will have to be settled. The railroad companies have for a quarter of a century pursued the policy of punishing producers for nearness to market. For example, a coal producer fifty miles from a great market paid more freight on his coal than his competitor a hundred miles further away.

It is fair to ask that the *less* required under the "short haul" provision shall in the future be an equitable *less* and not merely a nominal one. In short, Congress has only begun in this business. It will have to go on and define and restrict with a severe and righteous regard for justice.

Some very foolish talk by railroad managers is reported. For example, one of them alleged that his brakemen knew more than Congress. Possibly, but it is certain that brakemen know freight cannot be carried four hundred miles for less than nothing.

Every one knows the simple elements of the freight problems; and the new law deals only with simple elements. The new commission will probably enlighten Congress with regard to some complex matters which may require further legislation. We assume that the commissioners will discharge their duties to the public faithfully. The suspicion that the companies will buy them is a gratuitous insult to all concerned. Railroad *property* will, doubtless be greatly benefited by the new departure, though a bad type of railroad *manager* may be retired into obscurity and confined to the management of his own property.

#### EDITOR'S NOTE-BOOK.

The present issue of THE CHAUTAUQUAN contains the names of four thousand twenty-four persons who graduated in the Class of 1886. It is the fifth class which the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle has graduated and the largest. One-fifth of the total enrollment was the greatest share which the earlier classes held to the end; but 1886 raised the per cent to one-fourth. The range of territory over which the graduates are scattered is very wide, including all the states and territories, Canada, and the Hawaiian Islands.

By the time this number of THE CHAUTAUQUAN reaches our readers Chancellor Vincent will be in Syria, *Deo volente*. His work at all points has been highly successful. In Frankfort-on-Main where he delivered two addresses, a most pleasing courtesy was shown him. The pastor of one of the oldest and most influential state churches in the city called the attention of his congregation to Dr. Vincent's visit, and advised both his congregation and Sunday-school to attend the Chancellor's services and hear his address.

The second Sabbath of the month of April is Easter. It is a day when the Christian church of whatever denomination

should rejoice and be glad, and Christian people call to each other's minds that Christ is risen. Our beautiful Easter customs of exchanging sentiments, wearing flowers, decorating our churches, and preparing special services, stand, however, in danger of death by overwork. When these practices are made too elaborate, they become a burden. Simplicity alone insures the life and preserves the aroma of a people's or a church's customs.

Secretary Manning has resigned his portfolio as head of the Treasury Department. President Cleveland thus loses an excellent officer, and the ablest politician in the cabinet. Manning held the same relation to the present administration that the Honorable William E. Chandler did to President Arthur's, and Mr. Blaine to President Garfield's. It seems to be necessary for every administration to call one astute politician into the cabinet group, and it so happens that the last three administrations were particularly distinguished by the three men selected.

In February, we met that quick-witted parliamentarian, the Honorable T. B. Reed of Maine, on the floor of the House of Representatives. We inquired, "What is Congress doing?"



He replied, "Nothing, and there is nobody to do it." This seems a small compliment for a great political leader to make, but the answer is confirmed when we read the doings of Congress. With a Republican Senate by the side of a chief executive, and a House of Representatives, Democratic, no law is likely to be enacted in which the two great parties do not take especial interest.

The Interstate Commerce Bill has become a law. It causes a good deal of embarrassment to great railroad corporations whose lines extend almost from the Atlantic to the Pacific Oceans. The "short haul" is what troubles the corporations, and we apprehend this is where the manufacturers and producers of all kinds have felt the pressure most. When the rates became higher for a short than for a long haul, and oppressively so, Congress was invoked to apply a remedy. It has passed the law, the President has signed it. We can judge of its efficiency, only as it is enforced. Some skeptics think the enforcement will be a failure, but it should be remembered that the national government is more impartial, as well as more powerful, in the enforcement of this kind of a law than the individual state.

"It seems to me, that the conception of duty to the state, which is derived from religious precept, involves a sense of personal responsibility which is of the greatest value in the operation of the government by the people. It will be a fortunate day for our country when every citizen feels that he has an ever-present duty to perform to the state, which he cannot escape from or neglect without being false to his religious as well as to his civil allegiance."

Such is President Cleveland's idea of the relation of religion to the government, as expressed in a recent letter to the Catholic Club. Though the American Government recognizes no state church, the general sentiment of both people and officials is that religion is necessary to the best government and the best citizenship.

Mr. Stanley's expedition for the relief of Emin Bey promises success; his company numbers seven hundred forty-eight souls. He expects to reach Stanley Falls by May 5, and Madelai before July 1. After ascending the Congo River to Stanley Falls, which is 1,300 miles from the coast, he will then have 400 miles of land travel. The Royal Geographical Society of England contributed \$5,000 to the expenses of the expedition. Tippu Tib, one of the famous leaders among the natives, has joined fortune with Stanley, is on the steamer, and will contribute largely to the success of the expedition.

On March 4, 1887, President Cleveland reached the end of the second year of his term of office. Politically, he has not satisfied all the leaders of his party; no president ever did. Conspicuous among the President's critics is Mr. Dana of *The Sun*; his chief objection is that the President is not an old line Democrat. What this country needs is a president who is not a partisan; the demand is for more statesmanship and less partisanship. The people and especially the business and laboring men of the country have grown sick of office seekers, professional politicians, and public officers who are simply soldiers of fortune. The government should be administered in the interest of the people, because it is a people's government. If President Cleveland makes that kind of an administration he will secure the approval of his countrymen, the clamor of politicians and political editors to the contrary notwithstanding. Patriotic citizens of all parties will wish him success. Civil service reform makes a good foundation upon which to build the kind of an administration he is making.

The appointment of Lieutenant A. W. Greely to the office of Chief of the Signal Service Bureau, the place made vacant by the recent death of General Hazen, was a just tribute to a heroic and worthy man. The services rendered by this faithful officer to his country during the terrible hardships and dangers of his

Arctic explorations well merit this high recognition. His scientific acquirements and his knowledge of official duties are too well and too favorably known to admit of a question regarding his ability to fill the position. The country is to be congratulated that in his acceptance of this office, a man both so capable and so deserving is to be promoted to the rank of brigadier-general.

A book by General George B. McClellan, concerning his achievements as a soldier, calls especial attention to the man; we have our views of "his story" on record elsewhere, but the man behind the book is more conspicuous than the book itself. General McClellan has been a prominent figure among military men in this country for more than a quarter of a century. It has been difficult to fix him in his niche among generals, or statesmen, for the simple reason that we have never fixed the value of his services as a soldier to his country. The story of his disloyalty was exploded long ago, and never should have been breathed, because the facts of history declare that it was false in its very conception. When McClellan became conspicuous he was a Democrat, as were Grant and Sherman, and as indeed, were nearly all West Point graduates. Partisan feeling never ran higher, in this nation, than it did when McClellan and Lincoln joined fortune in their great war struggle. Political lines had to be blotted out—unimportant differences of parties were lost from view. It is hard to tell what place future generations will give General McClellan among our warriors. Nothing will ever make his fame secure till the true value is first placed on his services. This we think is the impression his book will make on the popular mind.

The Naval Bill before Congress in the last session, furnished material for a large amount of congressional wrangle and public discussion. The caricaturist and satirist tried to laugh the bills through, and statisticians furnished columns of figures to show how poorly we are off when compared with rival naval powers. All this had its effect, and at present writing the outlook is for a fair appropriation to begin a new navy. The aggregate amount called for in the bills proposed was about one hundred million dollars; nor is this an extravagance when we remember that we are twenty years behind the times in naval appliances and that it is going to take several years to fit up means for building, to educate workmen, secure guns, and build the vessels necessary for a suitable armament.

The probability of an appropriation for coast defenses has led to many novel suggestions. Mr. Bessemer of steel fame proposes to erect on chosen sites, immense brick molds into which molten steel can be poured, leaving, when the mold is taken away, a fort complete in every part, and all in one piece. General Sheridan suggests a kind of Jack-in-the-box affair. A sunken fort from which the guns can be raised and into which they can fall when discharged.

Congress has done what it could to wipe out the disgrace of the Rock Springs riot by passing an Indemnity Bill appropriating \$147,750 for the relief of the sufferers. This is the sum the Chinese government asked for; but as Mr. Phelps said in his speech before the House of Representatives, the claim is "only for the property destroyed, and says nothing of twenty-eight men murdered—nothing of fifteen men wounded—nothing of seven hundred Chinese hunted for ten days with club and rifle like rabbits, until they were dispersed into the wilderness and their village was made an ash heap." No Indemnity Bill can ever wipe out that stain from our good name.

Our mail brings the *Note-Book* a report of two prayer meetings, held in the same city on the same evening. At one there were present about two hundred persons, at the other about one hundred; each lasted exactly one hour. The services of the first included six prayers, two exhortations by the pastor, and at least

forty verses sung (several long hymns were sung in full); at the second there were twenty-one prayers, twenty-five testimonies, and considerable singing (only single verses were sung). A very suggestive mathematical calculation may be made from these cases: If A uses six of his congregation in a weekly prayer-meeting, how long will it take him to utilize the forty-six members which Pastor B has at work in one meeting? There is no subject to which ministers of to-day need to give more attention than how to conduct prayer-meetings.

The Young Men's Institute of New York City, a branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, has decided that a dark skin is a barrier to membership in that body. The applicant refused was a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and a graduate of Cooper Institute. The only excuse for excluding him was the fear that there would be social prejudice against the new-comer, which would thin the ranks of the Institute. It is a question worth considering, whether in a case of caste like this, it is not the part of Christians to run the risk and suffer the loss, if necessary, in order to establish the social principle of freedom and equality. In the case quoted, the main Association afterward admitted the gentleman.

Mr. Moody the evangelist is setting on foot plans which, if carried to completion, will do much toward making evangelism a recognized profession. His idea is to establish in Chicago a training school for evangelists. \$250,000 have already been subscribed to the enterprise. If Mr. Moody's idea is to found a school which will supplement the theological schools, making evangelists of pastors, or if it is to fit persons for evangelistic work in districts and among people which the church does not reach, he deserves sympathy and support. If, however, he meditates turning out a class of wandering evangelists who shall make it their business to go from church to church doing the work pastors ought to do, his scheme cannot flourish and ought not to. Such methods of evangelistic work only weaken a pastor and minify his office. Mr. Moody has already in operation a valuable training school for young Christian workers in Northfield, Massachusetts. Seven years ago he established his institutions at Northfield, and in that time he has expended \$300,000 upon them. Young men and women can receive there for \$100 a year an education and training for Christian work.

There is no limit seemingly to the uses of electricity. The last device is for leading a chorus by an electrical apparatus. Where a chorus is concealed behind the scenes in opera, a second leader has been usually employed—not always with satisfactory results. The electrical *baton* takes the place of this person and enables the orchestra leader to beat the time himself and with much greater precision than by the old method.

When we consider that we are almost entirely dependent upon the vegetable and animal kingdoms for food, shelter, and raiment, the following calculation made by an enterprising scientist is almost incredible: to wit, that out of more than 120,000 species of plants known to botanists, only about 250 have been put to use by man, and that out of the millions of species in the animal kingdom, only about 200 are used.

There is published in London each year a catalogue of the books which have appeared in the previous twelve months in England. A writer in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* in calling attention to the fact that sermons and theological works are in the majority in the last issue, states the remarkable fact that twenty-eight folio volumes of the catalogue of the British Museum are devoted to the one word *Bible*. This catalogue affords a very accurate means of judging of the relative importance in which different subjects have been held by the English people.

America is declared to be the best book market in the world. The year 1886 shows a decided increase in the number of books

published, although there has been an increase in the number of periodicals. This increase in periodical literature is given in England as a reason for the decrease which has taken place in that country in the number of books published. It is worth note that the publications of 1886 reflect very plainly the topics on which the public mind is intent.

The European war rumors have given a great impulse to the hideous business of improving the present methods of destruction. Three new explosives have been devised, one of which, melinite, is said to have a force to that of gunpowder as one hundred to five. Bombs and shells are made with the new compounds.

A month ago when the pay car of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad made its rounds, it carried a total abstinence pledge and every man who wished to remain with the company was obliged to put to it his signature. All over Canada, total abstinence is compulsory among employees on the government railways. Into the constitution of co-operative companies of working-men, goes a clause forbidding intoxicating liquors to be brought upon the associations' premises. On none but a prohibition policy can a great organization be run with safety.

A queer and not very flattering fact of Washington social life came out in February. Nearly a fourth more visitors came and ate at the Chinese minister's ball than were invited; Mrs. Cleveland tried morning receptions for friends, but was obliged to give them up because the general public appropriated the time; official people in all ranks are preyed upon by those whose ambition to see society runs away with their courtesy. It is a laughable view of things—for scoffers at American institutions; but for us—very disgusting.

The Jubilee of Queen Victoria was commemorated in India, on February 16, by the old Mosaic method of making glad the sorrowful. Twenty-five thousand of the persons confined in different jails throughout India for different offenses were released. In selecting the prisoners, especial clemency was shown to women. Prisoners for debt where the sum was under one hundred rupees were liberated, the Government paying the debts.

The English House of Commons has been looking out for some effective method for closing its debates, in order to secure time for business. In the search the methods of the United States Congress were advocated and the American plan of devolving extensively upon committees the work of preparing legislation for final stages highly commended. A pleasant thing for American ears.

Apropos of Bishop Hurst's article in the present issue of *THE CHAUTAUQUAN* on "Protestant Missions in India" is the following clipped from the recent issue of the "Blue Book of the Government of India":

The government of India cannot but acknowledge the great obligation under which it is laid by the benevolent exertions made by the missionaries whose blameless example and self-denying labors are infusing new vigor into the life of the great population placed under English rule.

February was carnival month, and Montreal, St. Paul, New Orleans, and in a smaller way, several other places abandoned themselves to a rollicking good time. These celebrations have developed some unique features. At New Orleans the entrance of the king of the carnival is always a brilliant pageant. At the ice carnivals the storming of the ice king's palace with floods of fire produces a scene of almost inconceivable effect. Montreal has an especially novel kind of street decoration in the "living arch," a monstrous *tableau vivant*, stretching over the street, its decorations made up of evergreen and some two hundred snowshoes; the "maze," a labyrinth of ice walls, is another Montreal novelty. At Nice, Italy, an animated scene was produced by a battle of flowers, the Prince of Wales and his son being bombarded with bouquets.

## C. L. S. C. NOTES ON REQUIRED READING FOR APRIL.

### PEDAGOGY: A STUDY IN POPULAR EDUCATION.

1. "Pestalozzian." Following the methods instituted by Pestalozzi, (1746-1827). He was a Swiss teacher and a great reformer in matters of education. His idea of the proper manner of conducting schools was to alternate instruction and labor; and in order to put this method in practical operation, he established schools at different times, especially for the children of the poor. The instruction given was chiefly oral, and was given generally while the pupils worked.

2. "Bishop Huntington," Frederick D., D.D. (1819—). An Episcopal clergyman, bishop of central New York, the author of several books.

### ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.

1. "Sir Humphrey Davy." (1778-1829). A great English chemist. While still very young he was engaged as teacher in the Pneumatic Institution founded at Bristol, by Dr. Beddoes; and very soon began publishing essays on scientific subjects. He was shortly appointed professor of chemistry in the Royal Institution, and quickly gained a great reputation as a lecturer. He made numerous discoveries regarding the properties of gases, and invented the celebrated safety-lamp employed in mines. His publications were many and important.

2. "Helmholtz." See C. L. S. C. Notes for March.

### STUDIES OF MOUNTAINS.

1. "Jade." A hard stone taking a high polish, much used for ornamental purposes. It is of a dark green color.

2. "Malachite," mal'a-kite. This is one of the two native carbonates of copper. It is green in color and can be highly polished. It is found in great quantities in the mines of Siberia, and is used for the manufacture of ornamental objects. The correct name of the other carbonate of copper, sometimes called blue malachite, is azurite.

3. "Lā'pis laz'u-li." A fine mineral of beautiful azure blue color. It is found in Persia, China, Siberia, and, in the western world, in California and Chili. The finest specimens are esteemed as valuable jewels. Some of the apartments in the Orloff Palace in St. Petersburg, are lined with this mineral.

4. "Plat'i-num." A metal of nearly the same color as silver. It is harder than iron, will not rust, can be rolled into thin plates, is the least expansible of all metals, and is difficult to fuse. It was used as coin by the Russians between the years of 1826 and 1864. It is found in small rounded grains, mostly in alluvial deposits, as gold is found. Its value as compared with silver is as five to one.

5. "I-rid'i-um." When pure it is a hard, white, brittle metal. It takes its names from the Latin word *iris*, rainbow, on account of the colors it shows when in solution. "Iridium-black" is a powder obtained by "decomposing a solution of iridic sulphate by alcohol." This powder is the best material for giving a pure black color upon porcelain.

6. "Naphtha," nap'tha or naf'tha. A liquid substance found near coal deposits. It is lighter than water, has a peculiar odor, is of a light yellow color, and is very inflammable. By long standing it hardens into a substance something like resin, but of a black color. It is often called rock oil.

7. "As-bes'tus." The word is derived from the Greek, and means a mineral not affected by fire. It is a form of hornblende rock, composed of fine, flexible fibers, which look like flax. They can be easily separated. It has been woven into cloth, and this is cleansed by placing it in the fire, but the material is of little practical value. In regions where natural gas is used

for fuel, it is often strewn over the imitations of wood placed in fireplaces and grates, where, when the fire is lighted, it resembles moss clinging to the bark of the wood. It varies in color from white to green and brown. Its chief uses are for making non-conducting envelopes for steam pipes, for fire-proof roofing, and for safes.

8. "Graph'ite." One form of carbon; that which is used for pencils, and commonly called black-lead.

9. "Man-ga-nese'." A hard, white metal, difficult to fuse. It is not found in a pure form, but always associated with other minerals from which it is reduced. Manganese oxide is largely used as a disinfectant, and for bleaching purposes; salts of manganese are used for various dyes.

10. "Co-run'dum." The name in its restricted meaning is applied to a variety of minerals allied to the sapphire and emery. It is of various dark shades of color. The same name is used to designate all the allied species, including all the varieties of sapphire, emery, corundum, etc. It is the hardest mineral known next to the diamond.

11. "Tellurides of gold." Tellurium is a silver-white metal, much like sulphur in its chemical properties, found usually in combination with gold or iron in a metallic state; and from this circumstance it is frequently called telluride of gold, or of iron, —a telluride being any non-acid compound of tellurium with any other metal.

12. "Cin'na-bar." The name which is given to the sulphuret of mercury or quicksilver, on account of its red color,—the name being applied by the inhabitants of India, according to Pliny, to several substances which would produce this color.

13. "Ob-sid'i-an." A name given to a kind of dark colored glass produced by volcanoes.

14. "Bis'muth." A reddish-white metal, crystallizing into forms nearly like cubes, harder than lead, and brittle.

15. "An'ti-mo-ny." A metal of a tin-white color, brittle and fusible. It is used in some metallic alloys for type-metal, bell-metal, etc., and in medical preparations.

16. "Al-a-bas'ter." A hard variety of sulphate of lime,—used for vases and other ornaments.

17. "Pum'ice." A substance thrown out from volcanoes, of various colors, and so light that it will float in water.

18. "A-gā've." Another name for the century plant, or American aloe. It is a popular error that it blossoms only at the expiration of a hundred years, as this occurs any time from ten to seventy-five years according to climate. When it reaches maturity it sends up a flower stock forty feet in height, two or three times the height of the plant, and around this stalk appears a cluster of flowers of a greenish-yellow color, which remain in blossom for several months. As soon as they fade and fall the plant dies.

### COMMON ERRORS IN ENGLISH.

1. "George P. Marsh." (1801-1882). An American scholar, author, and diplomatist. He served as American minister in Constantinople, and later in Italy for a long term of years. He traveled extensively all through the East and through Europe, and became known as one of the best Scandinavian scholars. He is most widely known through his writings on the English language.

2. "Mr. John Pickering." (1777-1846). An American scholar. He was private secretary to Rufus King when the latter was American minister to England. After his return he was appointed city solicitor of Boston which office he held for many years. Among his writings are several works on the Indian language of America.

3. "John R. Bartlett." (1805 —). An American writer.



In his early life he was a New York merchant and afterward commissioner on the Mexican boundary.

4. "Jack Downing's Letters." A series of humorous letters on political subjects written in Yankee dialect by Seba Smith (1792-1868), who took for his *nom de plume* Major Jack Downing.

5. "Judge Haliburton," Thomas Chandler. (1796-1865). A Canadian author. He won his reputation by writing "Clock-maker, or the Sayings and Doings of Sam Slick of Slickville," a humorous impersonation of Yankee character. There were two or three volumes of these "sayings" written at different times.

#### PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS ON ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

1. "Goethe," Johann Wolfgang, von gö-teh. (1749-1832). A German author, one of the most illustrious of modern times. "By the universality of his genius, which was equally exalted in the sphere of criticism and of original production, Goethe is by common consent the foremost of German authors. His dramas, especially "Tasso," "Egmont," and "Faust," and his pastoral epic, "Hermann and Dorothea," are the most celebrated of his poems; but many of his minor pieces are marked by exquisite harmony and beauty." *George P. Fisher, LL.D.*

2. "Lecky," William Edward Hartpole. (1838—). A British philosophical writer.

3. "Lord Clarendon," Edward Hyde. (1608-1674). The first one who bore this title; an English historian and statesman. Directly after the Restoration he stood in high favor with King Charles, and was made prime minister, then lord chancellor, and later, earl Clarendon. He was, however, a violent opponent of popery and soon drew upon himself the king's displeasure; was impeached, removed from office, and sentenced to perpetual exile. He died at Rome.

4. "Professor Phelps," Austin. (1821—). An American divine and author. He was for several years professor of sacred rhetoric in Andover Theological Seminary. Miss Elizabeth Stuart Phelps is his daughter.

5. "Bain," Alexander. (1818—). A Scotch philosopher. He has been connected with the Andersonian University, and the universities of London and Aberdeen as professor and examiner of logic, literature, and philosophy; and has written many works on these subjects.

6. "Hodgson," William Ballantyne. (1815-1880). A Scotch economist, professor of political economy in the University of Edinburgh, and author of works on educational subjects and political science.

7. "Bishop Tillotson," John, D.D. (1630-1694). An English clergyman who rose to the highest position in the Church of England. In 1691, King William III. made him archbishop of Canterbury. As a preacher he is said "to have surpassed all rivals living or dead." He left numerous writings, which Addison called "models of language."

8. "Whately." See *C. L. S. C. Notes* for January.

9. "Helps," Sir Arthur. (1813-1875). An English author. Among his writings were works of history and fiction and numerous essays.

10. "The Dean's English." This work by G. Washington Moon, of London, is a criticism of Dean Alvord's "Queen's English."

11. "Lewis," George C. (1806-1863). An English statesman and author. For two years, 1854-'55, he was the editor of the *Edinburgh Review*. His writings are mostly on philosophical and political questions.

12. "Huxley," Thomas Henry. (1825—). An English

naturalist who occupies a foremost rank in modern investigation. He is the author of numerous publications on natural science, and has gained a high reputation as a lecturer.

#### ASTRONOMICAL NOTES FOR APRIL, 1887.

THE SUN.—During the month, the sun's northerly declination increases  $10^{\circ} 31'$ , and the day's length becomes greater by 1h. 13m., the 31st being 13h. 56m. long. On the 1st, 11th, and 21st, the sun rises at 5:44, 5:28, and 5:12 a. m., respectively; and sets on the same days at 6:24, 6:34, and 6:45 p. m.

THE MOON.—Sets on the 1st, at 1:04 a. m.; rises on the 11th, at 10:43 p. m.; and rises on the 21st, at 4:42 a. m.; is nearest the earth, on the 7th, at 6:24 a. m.; farthest from the earth, at 9:12 p. m., on the 19th; enters its first quarter, on the 1st, at 8:32 a. m.; fulls on the 8th, at 12:19 a. m.; enters last quarter, on the 14th, at 10:43 p. m.; becomes new moon, on the 23d, at 3:33 a. m.; and enters first quarter again, on the 30th, at 5:40 p. m.

MERCURY.—Direct motion for the month,  $22^{\circ} 37' 57''$ ; is morning star, rising as follows: on the 1st, 11th, and 21st, at 5:04, 4:38, and 4:22 a. m., respectively; and is visible to the naked eye on, and for a few days before and after, the 17th, on which day, at 5:00 p. m., it reaches its greatest western elongation. On the 4th, at 5:00 p. m., it crosses the ecliptic going south; on the same day, at 6:00 p. m., it is stationary; on the 14th, at 9:00 p. m., is nearest the sun; on the 20th, at 3:37 p. m., is  $31'$  north of the moon; diminishes in diameter,  $3''$ .

VENUS.—Is evening star, setting on the 1st, at 8:44 p. m.; on the 11th, at 9:08 p. m.; and on the 21st, at 9:31 p. m.; on the 15th, at noon, is  $2^{\circ} 35'$  north of Neptune; on the 26th, at 12:54 a. m., is  $6^{\circ} 18'$  north of the moon; increases in diameter  $1''$ ; makes a direct motion of  $37^{\circ} 03' 17''$ .

MARS.—Keeps too near the sun to be visible to the naked eye; makes a direct motion of  $21^{\circ} 14' 20''$ ; on the 23d, at 1:00 a. m., is  $4^{\circ} 35'$  north of the moon; on the 24th, at 6:00 p. m., is in conjunction with the sun; diameter decreases  $0''.2$ .

JUPITER.—With an average diameter of  $42''$ , shines nearly the entire night, rising on the 31st of March, at 8:09 p. m., and setting on the next morning at 6:51; rising on the 10th, at 7:23 p. m., and setting on the 11th, at 6:09 a. m.; rising on the 20th, at 6:38 p. m., and setting on the 21st, at 5:26 a. m.; on the 8th, at 9:25 p. m., is  $3^{\circ} 21'$  south of the moon; on the 21st, at 5:00 a. m., is  $180^{\circ}$  from the sun; has a retrograde motion of  $3^{\circ} 31' 17''$ .

SATURN.—Is an evening star, setting on the 2nd, at 1:50 a. m.; on the 12th, at 1:13 a. m.; and on the 22nd, at 12:36 a. m.; on the 1st, at 4:54 p. m., is  $3^{\circ} 23'$  north of the moon; on the 5th, at 8:00 p. m., is  $90^{\circ}$  east of the sun; on the 17th, at 11:00 a. m., crosses the ecliptic going north; on the 25th, at 7:00 a. m., is  $12'$  north of *Delta Geminorum*; on the 29th, at 1:20 a. m., is  $3^{\circ} 6'$  north of the moon; has a direct motion of  $1^{\circ} 38' 27''$ ; diminishes in diameter,  $0''.8$ .

URANUS.—Rises at 6:10 on the evening of the 1st, and sets at 5:46 the next morning; rises on the 11th, at 5:29 p. m., and sets at 5:05 a. m., on the 12th; rises on the 21st, at 4:49 p. m., and sets at 4:25 a. m., on the 22nd; on the 6th, at 9:59 a. m., is  $2^{\circ} 57'$  south of the moon; has a retrograde motion of  $1^{\circ} 06' 05''$ .

NEPTUNE.—Rises on the 1st, at 7:53 a. m., sets at 9:59 p. m.; on the 11th, rises at 7:15 a. m., sets at 9:21 p. m.; and on the 21st, rises at 6:38 a. m., sets at 8:44 p. m.; on the 15th, at noon, is  $2^{\circ} 35'$  south of Venus; on the 25th, at 12:28 a. m., is  $3^{\circ} 28'$  north of the moon; has a direct motion of  $59' 55''$ .

OCCULTATION.—On the 18th, *Sigma Aquarii*, beginning at 3:09, and ending at 3:48 a. m.

## THE QUESTION TABLE.

### TEST QUESTIONS IN ENGLISH HISTORY.

1. Who was the first king crowned in Westminster Abbey?
2. What king caused the Doomsday Book to be written?
3. What king was called Beauclerc, and why?
4. What king issued the first charter to the English people?
5. Whose last words were these:—"Shame, shame on a conquered king?"
6. What king gave orders when dying, that after death he should be arrayed in a monk's cowl and gown?
7. Who is called in Shakspeare's play of "Henry VI.", "Proud setter-up and puller-down of kings?"
8. Who compelled the clergy of England to live in celibacy?
9. What king was crowned on the field of battle?
10. Of whom did a king of Scotland say, "It is wonderful that so large a realm should obey such a little man?"
11. The crown of what four kingdoms was worn by Canute?
12. The reign of what king produced the first great English philosopher?
13. To whom did Henry III. say, "I fear thunder and lightning not a little, but I fear you more than all the thunder and lightning in the world?"
14. What king brought about the first intercourse between England and India?
15. During whose reign was coal first used for fuel?
16. During whose reign was parliament divided into an upper and lower house?
17. What king made a distinction in his will between the spear-half and spindle-half of his family?
18. Who says in Shakspeare, "Not all the water in the rough, rude sea Can wash the balm off an anointed king?"
19. Who was the first English king that claimed to rule by divine right?
20. Who in "Macbeth" is referred to as "the holy king?"

### TWENTY QUESTIONS ON ASTRONOMY.

1. How many constellations did Ptolemy enumerate?
2. How many of these were north of the zodiac?
3. How many constellations have been added to his list?
4. Into how many orders of brightness, called magnitudes, are the stars visible to the naked eye, divided?
5. Of what magnitude would the smallest star visible through the largest telescope be called?
6. Does the same star ever change in magnitude?
7. What is the most extraordinary variable star known?
8. What is the significance of the Greek letters used in connection with the names of the constellations?
9. Has the pole star always been the same star?
10. Of what magnitude is the pole star?
11. To what constellation does the pole star belong?
12. In what constellation are "The Pointers" found?
13. What names are commonly given to the constellations referred to in the last two questions?
14. If the star Sirius gives out as much light from every square mile of its surface as the sun does from every square mile, how much greater a volume than the sun must Sirius have, taking into account its greater distance, in order to be as bright a star as it is?
15. How much greater is the distance of Sirius from the earth than that of the sun from the earth?
16. By what common name is Sirius generally known?
17. To what constellation does Sirius belong?
18. According to Byron, Mrs. Hemans, and the general popular opinion, how many stars may be seen by the naked eye in the constellation Pleiades, or the "Seven Stars"? How many can in reality be seen by the naked eye? How many by the aid of the telescope?
19. What constellation was anciently looked upon as the harbinger of tempest; and what one portended fine weather?
20. By what constellation did the Greeks regulate their times of sailing?

### LETTERS.

1. In correspondence what quality of paper should be used, and what color of ink?
2. Should correspondence paper be ruled?
3. In a business letter addressed to a married woman, what is the proper salutation? One addressed to a young unmarried lady?
4. Write in proper form, punctuate, and capitalize the following introductions:—
  - a. dear madam.
  - b. my dear friend.
  - c. my dear daughter.
  - d. dear miss Jones.
  - e. Mr. H. G. Gray 50 chestnut at Philadelphia.
  - f. Messrs Greene and son No 14 Grace park New York dear sirs.
  - g. to the publishers of the century magazine new york city dear sirs.

### MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS.

1. Why was the Christmas of 1525 a silent one?
2. What is the difference between a gold and a silver rupee?
3. What is meant by "squaring the circle"?
4. What was Cranmer's Bible?
5. From what French word is apron derived?
6. Where does Moore refer to amber as the tears of a bird?
7. When was Queenstown, Ireland, given its present name, and why?
8. What is given in "Hudibras" as the cure for a scorpion's sting?
9. What is a mascotte?
10. What is the earliest record of a suicide?

### WORLD OF TO-DAY.

1. What European countries are constitutional monarchies?
2. Of what does Germany consist?
3. When was Bismarck made chancellor of the empire?
4. Of what three factors does the central power of Germany consist?
5. Who is heir-apparent to the German throne?
6. Name the republics of Europe.
7. Who is prime minister of France?
8. Who are the pretenders to the French throne?
9. Who is called the uncrowned king of Ireland?
10. As leader of what movement did John Bright first attain prominence?
11. What connection has Irish home rule to the land question?
12. What European country is an autocracy?
13. What is the comparative value of the Russian and English possessions in Asia?
14. What country of Asia was annexed to Great Britain in 1886?
15. What part of Asia is under French rule?
16. Where has France a penal settlement?
17. Who is heir-apparent to the Russian throne?
18. Who is regent of Spain?
19. Who is prime minister of Spain?
20. Who is the pretender to the Spanish throne?
21. What right have the powers to interfere with the government of Bulgaria?
22. What is the Sublime Porte?
23. Who is king of Italy?
24. How is the pope elected?
25. Who is the present pope?

### PRONUNCIATION TEST.

Place the correct diacritical mark over the letter *o* in the following words, then pronounce:—

- |             |               |               |
|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. Comrade. | 6. Volute.    | 11. Onerous.  |
| 2. Food.    | 7. Enscence.  | 12. Sou.      |
| 3. Foot.    | 8. Sovereign. | 13. Quixotic. |
| 4. Orgy.    | 9. Chough.    | 14. Won.      |
| 5. Oolong.  | 10. Monad.    | 15. Tortoise. |

### QUESTIONS OF OPINION.

1. What five characters of English history are most interesting to you?
2. What five events in English history are most important from a religious point of view?
3. Who are the noblest five women that England has produced?
4. Who are the greatest five English statesmen of this century?
5. What five sovereigns of England have ruled most justly?

### ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS IN THE CHAUTAUQUAN FOR MARCH.

#### ENGLISH HISTORY.

1. Queen Elizabeth. 2. Anne Boleyn. 3. The nurse of Edward VI. 4. She meant never, for kalends were unknown to the Greeks. 5. Henrietta Maria, rather than join in the rites of the church of England. 6. Boadicea. 7. Ethelfleda, daughter of King Alfred. 8. Matilda, wife of William the Conqueror. 9. Lady Margaret Beaufort. 10. Queen Bertha, wife of Ethelbert of Kent. 11. Caroline of Brunswick. 12. Matilda of Boulogne. 13. From the pomegranates, which were the armorial bearings of the Moorish kings. Their crowns are worthless and always thrown away. 14. Wolsey, More, and Cromwell. 15. Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and Empress of India. 16. That he could tell the exact weight of smoke in any quantity of tobacco consumed. 17. Mary I. 18. The fund she provided for the relief of the impoverished clergy of the Church of England. 19. Queen Anne. The words are from her speech on the opening of her first parliament. 20. She was great granddaughter of Henry VII. 21. Daughter of Henry VIII. and Catharine of Aragon. Her merciless persecution of the Protestants. 22. The Duchess of Marlborough, who exercised almost unbounded influence over Queen Anne. 23. The union of England and Scotland, the united kingdom to be called Great Britain. 24. Queen Elizabeth's. It compelled able-bodied paupers to work, and relieved the wants of those unable to work. 25. Victoria's, 1839.

## ASTRONOMY.

1. Twenty-seven and one-third days. 2. Sidereal revolution. 3. Twenty-nine and one half days. 4. Synodical revolution. 5. The sun has moved forward so far in his apparent annual motion that the moon requires these two days to overtake him. 6. The path of the moon among the stars is found not to be the same with that of the sun, being inclined to it about  $5^\circ$ . The paths cross each other in two opposite points in the heavens, called the nodes. But the moon's path is constantly changing in consequence of a motion of the nodes toward the west, amounting to about a degree for every revolution. In order that the line drawn on a map continue to represent the path of the moon, we must suppose it to slide along the ecliptic toward the right at the rate of about  $20''$  a year, so that a slightly different path will be described every month. The path will always cross the ecliptic at the same angle, but the moon will not pass the same stars. For the nodes to make a complete revolution so that the moon will pass for the second time the same star and begin the repetition of its varying orbit requires a period of about eighteen years and seven months. *Newcomb's Popular Astronomy*. 7. The moon. 8. The librations of the moon. 9. The moon rises nearly at the same time for several days when in that portion of her orbit which is least inclined to our horizon. This occurs in August or September, at the time of the full moon. 10. When the moon is new to us, the earth must stand in the relation of a full moon, to the moon, and the light reflected then by our planet to the moon reveals the faint outline of that part not in sunshine. 11. Easter Sunday. 12. It takes place the Sunday following the first new moon which occurs after the 21st of March. 13. For a period of nineteen years. 14. The lower half of its disk is more elevated by the refraction of the rays of light than the upper half. 15. It is about twenty-seven times as great. 16. The soft, silvery light surrounding the dark globe of the moon at the time of a total eclipse of the sun. 17. That it is a gaseous atmosphere surrounding the sun. That it is matter ejected from the sun. That it consists of meteoric matter. That it is caused by the tails of comets rushing into the sun. 18. William Herschel. 19. Once in eleven years. 20. There should have been an abatement in the number and magnitude of the spots in 1882, but up to 1885 there had been no such diminution.

## POETRY.

1. Stedman says, "Poetry is rhythmical, imaginative language interpreting nature." 2. (a) Epic, (b) Dramatic, (c) Lyric, (d) Elegiac, (e) Didactic, (f) Satiric, (g) Pastoral. 3. (a) Dante's "Inferno," (b) Bulwer's "Richelieu," (c) Psalms of David, (d) Milton's "Lycidas," (e) Pope's "Essay on Man," (f) Bulwer's "Hudibras," (g) Burns' "Cotter's Saturday Night." 4. It was formerly sung to the accompaniment of the lyre. 5. It is verse made up of five imabic feet; it is used in narration of heroic deeds. 6. A stanza made up of four iambic tetrameters, with two rhyming verses used between two others. 7. From a poem on the life of Alexander. 8. It is a stanza containing fourteen iambic pentameters; the order of the rhyme varies. 9. It is a drama in which some parts are spoken and some are sung. 10. (a) Elegiac, (b) Ode, (c) Didactic, (d) Dramatic, (e) Pastoral.

## MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS.

1. A catalogue of the books prohibited by the church of Rome. 2. Lighting combines the gases of the air, producing nitric acid which mixes with the milk and causes it to turn sour. 3. A bank note. The Bank of England is on that street. 4. A red silk banner mounted on a gold staff. When dis-

played in battle it meant that no quarter would be given. 5. Among the Anglo-Saxons the bridegroom at the marriage ceremony put the ring first on the end of the bride's thumb, saying, "God, the Father," then on the second finger, saying, "God, the Son," then the third, saying, "God, the Holy Spirit." Lastly he placed it on her fourth finger to signify that, next to God, her duty was to her husband. 6. Amsterdam, Holland. 7. United States. In the dispute between England and the United States in regard to it, the emperor of Germany, acted as arbitrator. The settlement was agreed upon at the Geneva Congress. 8. The rudimentary shell of a mollusk. 9. During the Crusades. It was practised on those who proved to be robbers journeying with the crusaders. 10. Madame Genlis, when she had charge of the children of the Duc d'Orleans.

## THE WORLD OF TO-DAY.

1. A bill to regulate, through a commission appointed by the general government, the charges of freight, carrying, etc. 2. A plan for dividing receipts among the railroads, according to a previously arranged *pro rata* schedule, without regard to which road did the carrying. 3. First, it costs as much to load and unload freight, and for depot expenses, etc., for a short haul as a long one; and, second, if they did not make this discrimination the West would be useless for wheat and cattle-raising, because the extra cost for hauling such long distances would be so great there would be no profit for the farmer. 4. New stock that is issued on the pretense that accumulated or anticipated profits warrant such increase. 5. It makes the lawful husband or wife of any person prosecuted for bigamy or polygamy, a competent witness against the accused; provides for the registration of all marriages; polygamy is declared a felony; polygamists are made ineligible to vote; the financial corporations of the church of the Latter Day Saints, and the Perpetual Emigration Fund Company are dissolved. 6. The Department of Agriculture and Labor. 7. Because they refused to pass the Septennate Bill without amendment. 8. It fixed the peace effective of the army at 468,409 men for a term of seven years. The commission amended it to 450,000 men for three years. 9. The united action of the tenants on each estate in demanding a reduction in rent, proportioned to the fall in prices, and the payment, if the landlord refuses it, of the reduced rents to trustees, who are to use the fund to defend the tenants in case of legal proceedings. 10. From the eastern extremity of the Gulf of Perekop in the Black Sea, across the neck of land joining the Crimea to the main land, to the Sea of Azov, in order to afford a direct water route from the river Don to the Black Sea. 11. A native of Austrian Silesia. His true name is Schnitzler. He entered the Turkish army as a surgeon. Gordon placed him at the head of affairs in Central Soudan in 1878, where he is yet, suffering from constant attacks of hostile natives. 12. The Order of the Chrysanthemum. 13. The right of sea fisheries along certain coasts to be shared by fishermen of both countries, and certain kinds of fish to be admitted into both countries free of duty. 14. Regarding the right of the Canadian authorities to seize American vessels, and to refuse to allow American fishermen to land. 15. To exclude the vessels of British America from our ports, and to prohibit trade between that country and the United States.

## RESULT OF VOTES ON QUESTIONS OF OPINION IN THE FEBRUARY ISSUE.

1. Galileo, Copernicus, Kepler, Newton, Herschel. 2. Transit of Venus. 3. In the gravitation of the sun's mass toward its center, and its subsequent condensation. 4. Fragments of comets. 5. Geology.

## TALK ABOUT BOOKS.

"Daniel Webster" in the series, "American Statesmen," is a well-written book giving a clear presentation of the great statesman and orator. After a brief history of his early life, the author traces his development from the time when, a young rustic, he entered Dartmouth College, on through all the brilliant achievements of his remarkable career. No one could have been chosen to write this biography who was better fitted for the work than Dr. Lodge; for being himself a native of Massachusetts, a lawyer, and also a statesman, he could justly estimate the surroundings and influences of Webster's life; and having been for several years editor of the *North American Review*, and having published a number of books, he was skilled in the study of character, and in the art of writing. A fine companion book for this one is "Thomas Benton" in the same series. Born in the South, in the same year with Mr. Webster, Mr. Benton began his thirty years' period of Congressional life somewhat later than the former. Each of the men was of a directly opposite type of character, and was a leader in the opposite political parties. To read of the part they took in the great questions which agitated the public mind, during those eventful years, is like listening to a debate on those questions by strong partisans. Taken in this way the books form a fine treatise on the science of government. The second book, one of the latest in the series, is as full of interest as any of its predecessors and presents a vivid and impartial picture of an eminent and eminently egotistical statesman.

The latest work from Mr. Browning's hand is embodied in a volume of poems entitled "Parleyings with Certain People of Importance in their Day." The strength and vigor with which he has always grasped the hard problems of life have not in the least abated in his declining years. With almost magic art he summons from the past these master minds in different callings, and questions them concerning the teachings of their life-work, the motives which prompted them, the sources of their strength and wisdom, and so on. Free from all bias of popular opinion he carried on his independent study of these characters and boldly draws his original conclusions. All those who know him, know also that these would be on the side of strong faith in God, and in the necessity of noble living.

Such a character as Richard Steele's, one "vibrating between virtue and vice," offers a wide range for an author's imagination, and often the history of such a life, becomes the history of an ideal personage; all this has been avoided by Mr. Dobson, for he has given the authority for his statements, and the book gives evidence of research and painstaking accuracy. It will be a welcome addition to the series of "English Worthies."

"Dorothy Wordsworth" is just such an account of the life of that self-sacrificing, devoted sister as one could fancy she herself would have wished written, if one must be written at all. It would be impossible to tell the

† Parleyings. By Robert Browning. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Price, \$1.25.

‡ Richard Steele. By Austin Dobson. New York: D. Appleton & Company.

¶ Dorothy Wordsworth. By Edmund Lee. New York: Dodd, Mead & Company.

\* Daniel Webster. By Henry Cabot Lodge.

† Life of Thomas Hart Benton. By Theodore Roosevelt. In the series of American Statesmen. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Company. Price, of each, \$1.25.



story of her life, without giving the most prominent place to her poet brother, whose good genius she was. Every representation of her, to be truthful, must put her in the background of the picture, looking over his shoulder, which relative positions she herself sought. And in this way has the author presented her to his readers; but he makes all the interest center in her by showing how the inspiration of her presence, surrounding the brother as a radiance and falling far ahead of him, both urged and guided him along his pathway of fame and glory. The book has the advantage of being the only one ever written about this character, a few short sketches comprising all that is to be found in literature concerning Miss Wordsworth.

Among the most practical and useful publications of the times and of special value to all architects are the quarterly numbers of Shoppell's "Modern Houses." The last issue, No. 5, contains designs of forty-nine houses, ranging in cost from \$1,000 to \$12,000. The plans for each floor are carefully drawn, and full descriptions accompany each design. There is a fine frontispiece in colors, showing a house and grounds completed. Designs for stables and carriage houses, for grounds and gardens, are given, and the number closes with a serial, giving the history of the homes of men in all ages. The work is artistically done and interests the general reader as well as specialists in this line of work. The preceding numbers are similar in design and equally valuable. With No. 3, there is a large sheet of colored drawings for constructing a paper house.

A pleasing psychological study is "The Monarch of Dreams"† Whether or not the reader is converted to the theory of Frances Ayrault, that one can gain perfect control over his own dreams, he is thoroughly convinced, from the dazed feeling with which he rouses from the shock of the abrupt closing words of the book, that Mr. Higginson has obtained full control over the reader's mind during its perusal. Weird, elusive, fascinating, it carries the mind through processes similar to those of an actual dream, and stamps its author as a monarch of day dreamers.

To be able to write for young folks so as to interest them, and at the same time to present a fund of information that will be valuable to older readers as well, is a rare accomplishment. A notable example of such work is Edmund Alton's "Among the Law-Makers,"‡ which appeared first as a serial in *St. Nicholas*, and now with some additions has been put into book form. The illustrations are numerous, and their subjects well selected.

Young readers will enjoy taking a cruise with the captain, crew, and guests of the "Goldenrod" on a tour for inspecting the lighthouses along the coast of Maine. A spirit of fun and adventure pervades the book, and the many historical and scientific facts are interspersed in such a bright, conversational style, that the attention is closely held throughout.

The "Queen of the Pirate Isle"§ was "only nine years old, inclined to

\*Shoppell's Modern Houses. Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5, the latter being the January issue. Co-operation Building Plan Association. 191 Broadway, New York. Price per number, \$1.00.

†The Monarch of Dreams. By Thomas Wentworth Higginson. Boston: Lee & Shepard. Price, 50 cts.

‡Among the Law-Makers. By Edmund Alton. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1886. Price, \$2.50.

§All among the Lighthouses. By Mary Bradford Crowninshield. Boston: D. Lothrop and Company.

¶The Queen of the Pirate Isle. By Bret Harte. Illustrated by Kate Greenaway. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin and Company. 1887.

plumpness and good humor, deprecated violence, and had never been to sea." Neither did she live on an island, and her name was Polly. This introduction explains the title of Bret Harte's fascinating little character sketch and story. Polly's various impersonations constitute her real existence,—"her other life of being washed, dressed, and put to bed at certain hours by her mother," being the *illusion*. The happy result of her adventure among the Red Rovers brings the story to a delightful close. The drawings by Kate Greenaway do full justice to the live children they represent.

A collection of stories\* telling how the medal of honor is won in the United States forms the material of a very readable book. Many of the narrations of the deeds of valor are told by the winners of the medals, and a pleasing variety of style is thus afforded. The Civil War and troubles with the Indians were the occasions calling for the bravery which was so justly rewarded. Altogether the book with its fine binding, good print, and numerous illustrations, is a very pleasing one.

A succinct and connected account of the most civilized of the pre-historic races found living in the New World is given in "The Aztecs."† Careful research has enabled the author to span those historical gaps which are so apt to occur in works of this character. His book presents as it were a continuous panoramic view of these people of the dim past. These comparatively new sketches and the strong, vigorous style of the author make the book a very entertaining and useful one. It would serve well as an "Introduction" to Prescott's "Conquest of Mexico," which carries on the history of this nation after the coming of Cortez.

A number of articles by Miss Elizabeth Peabody,‡ which have appeared from time to time in different magazines during the last half century, have been collected by the author and published in book form. Among the papers are three upon the life and works of Washington Allston, "the Titian of America." Her keen appreciation of this poet-painter's words and works, and the marvelous accuracy and delicacy of touch with which she reproduces the latter in her descriptive word-pictures, alone make the book an important one. The article on Hawthorne's "Marble Faun" is a remarkable analysis of the hidden meaning of the book. She fancies the whole story symbolizes the history of Italy, Donatello representing it in its earlier history when "guiltless of Rome"; and Miriam the symbol of the beautiful land outraged by despotic power. The numerous other articles are equally interesting and powerful.

"Self-Consciousness of Noted Persons"§ is decidedly a unique book. The author has gathered from the sayings and writings of a great number of celebrated people many of their own expressions of self-praise or appreciation. The subject is original, and the method of treatment is pleasing. It is a work which at once awakens and gratifies curiosity.

\*Uncle Sam's Medal of Honor. Edited by Theo. F. Rodenbough, Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. A. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Price, \$2.00.

†The Aztecs: Their History, Manners, and Customs. From the French of Lucien Biart. Authorized translation by J. L. Garner. Chicago: A. C. McClurg and Co. Price, \$2.00.

‡Last Evening with Allston and Other Papers. By Elizabeth P. Peabody. Boston: D. Lothrop and Company. Price, \$1.50.

§Self-Consciousness of Noted Persons. By Justin S. Morrill. Boston: Ticknor and Company. Price, \$1.50.

## SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT NEWS FOR FEBRUARY, 1887.

HOME NEWS. Feb. 1. Decrease of the public debt during January, \$9,515,686.

Feb. 3. State Industrial School, Rochester, N. Y., destroyed by fire. Loss, \$100,000.

Feb. 4. Interstate Commerce Bill, and Indian Severalty Bill, signed by the President.

Feb. 5. Boston and Montreal express train wrecked near Woodstock, Vt. Forty lives lost.

Feb. 6. Severe earthquake shock in central Illinois.

Feb. 7. The Senate votes \$21,000,000 for coast defenses.

Feb. 9. Senate session devoted to memorial services for the late Senator Logan.

Feb. 10. Great damage done by floods in Michigan.

Feb. 11. The President vetoes the Dependent Pension Bill.

Feb. 12. The House passes, with some amendments, the Senate bill for recall and recoinage of the trade dollar.

Feb. 14. Secretary of the Treasury, Manning, resigns.

Feb. 17. Kansas confers municipal suffrage upon women.

Feb. 18. \$550,000 worth of cotton destroyed by lightning at Tompkinsville, Long Island.

Feb. 19. Bowser's chemical works in Philadelphia destroyed by fire. Loss, \$500,000.—3,500 miners in Montana thrown out of work by the snow blockade.

Feb. 20. Riot in Boston, caused by the striking of the street car employees.

Feb. 21. The Senate passes the River and Harbor Bill.

Feb. 23. The House passes a substitute for the Senate bill in the matter of non-intercourse with Canada.—The Senate passes a bill creating a Department of Agriculture and Labor.

Feb. 24. Death of Benjamin F. Taylor, aged sixty-five.

Feb. 26. The House passes the Naval Appropriation Bill.

Feb. 27. The Senate passes a bill prohibiting employment on public works of aliens and convicts.

Feb. 28. Pier of Morgan line of steamers burned in New York City. Loss, \$400,000.

FOREIGN NEWS.—Feb. 1. \$1,000,000 appropriated by the Italian government to send reinforcements to Sudan.

Feb. 4. Stanley leaves Cairo for Zanzibar.

Feb. 5. 70,000 German reserves summoned for a twelve days' drill in the use of the repeating rifle.

Feb. 8. The Italian cabinet resigns.

Feb. 11. Parnell's amendment to the Queen's speech defeated.

Feb. 14. The Sultan of Zanzibar refuses to surrender the territory claimed by Portugal.

Feb. 16. Celebration of the Queen's Jubilee in the chief cities of India.

Feb. 17. The House of Commons adopted the Queen's Speech.

Feb. 18. Fifty men buried alive in the Calch colliery, England.

Feb. 19. All French troops except four companies recalled from Madagascar.—Signor Depretis forms a new Italian cabinet.

Feb. 22. Elections in Canada and Germany sustain their governments.—Stanley arrives at Zanzibar.

Feb. 23. Earthquakes in France and Italy cause nearly two thousand deaths.

Feb. 27. Death of Cardinal Jacobini.

## C. L. S. C. GRADUATES.—CLASS OF 1886.

The list of names which we print below is, to persons interested in the subject of popular education, a most encouraging evidence of the growth of interest in self-culture. This list contains the names of 4,024 persons who have been sufficiently alive to the advantages of thorough and systematic reading of solid books to pursue a specified course, extending over four years of time, and to fill out each year exhaustive examination papers on the subjects of their readings. Most of these names are of persons in middle life, nearly all of whom have little leisure. Nor can it be said that having completed the four year's course these graduates have left the C. L. S. C. We believe that in a large majority of cases these persons are pursuing seal courses, thus keeping up the system of self-improvement which the diplomas they received last year indicated that they had begun.

This list of graduates of the Class of 1886 of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle has representatives in every state of the Union and in every territory excepting Alaska. This is the widest reach which any graduating class has ever made, thirty-nine states and territories being the maximum heretofore.

In Canada the '86's are far ahead of all predecessors, having exactly doubled the largest representation up to this time, the thirty-eight graduates of the Class of '84.

New York is ahead in the number of representatives, her roll containing 781 names; Massachusetts follows with 467; then comes Pennsylvania with 343 names, and Ohio with 326. It will be noticed that the South and West both gave large numbers. Diplomas have been given to all these persons; at twenty-five different Assemblies, Recognition services were held in the summer of 1886 and diplomas given out to one or more persons. In several cases the numbers graduating at the Assemblies were large. At Chautauqua 678 diplomas were presented, and at South Framingham 298. Where persons were not able to be present at Recognition Service their diplomas were forwarded to them. Altogether this list of graduates in the C. L. S. C. Class of 1886 is most encouraging. It is but one of many hopeful signs which the work gives. The Class of '90 has reached a membership of about 23,000 names, by far the largest number yet enrolled in a single class. The present Graduating Class, that of '87, has set as a graduating mark one-half of its enrollment, a much higher proportion than any class has yet reached. The whole tendency of the C. L. S. C. work at present is upward and onward.

### MAINE.

Adams, Mrs. Nancy P.; Adams, Augustus H.; Adell, Mrs. Abby M.; Allard, Miss Addie L.; Allard, Miss Clarence E.; Amesbury, Miss Mabel T.; Andrews, Mrs. Katie F.; Andrews, Miss Hattie A.; Andrews, Miss Mattie L.; Archibald, James; Archibald, Mrs. Ellen A.; Attwood, Luther Weston; Avery, Lizzie S.; Bailey, Harriet P.; Barnes, Anne; Baul, Joel D.; Bean, Miss Jennie; Bisbee, Charles E.; Bisbee, Luetta D.; Blanchard, Mrs. Wesley; Blair, Nellie; Blair, Flora Belle; Boultonhouse, Miss Julia; Brown, Mrs. Sarah A.; Bradbury, Miss Lizzie F.; Bradbury, Mrs. Lydia Fletcher; Bradbury, Mrs. Addie R.; Briggs, Miss Celia Gilbert; Bridgman, George; Bradford, Mrs. Amanda R.; Brasterson, Sarah Carleton; Burleigh, Charles; Burbank, Miss S. Augusta; Buchanan, Miss Sarah J.; Carleton, Harriet N.; Center, Mrs. M. K.; Cheney, Mrs. John M.; Chase, Alexina H.; Chandler, Mrs. Elizabeth Kenia; Cleaves, Mrs. Abbie G.; Clarke, Mattie Morrison; Cole, Miss Ada Cora; Cole, Lillian B.; Corey, Mrs. Carrie N.; Corey, Joseph Albert; Colby, Mrs. George N.; Combs, Miss Jeannette Elizabeth; Davis, Gustaf; Dyer, Ida M.; Emery, Mrs. Fannie L.; Emerson, Mrs. Lizabeth; Fauce, Mrs. Isaac S.; Fairfield, Miss Abbie H.; Fletcher, Guy Carlton; Fogg, Mrs. Delia C.; French, Miss Mary Lydia; French, Jennie E.; Frink, Mrs. Alice W.; Frink, Miss Linnie A.; Frelick, Ellen E.; Gardner, Mrs. Harriet M. E.; Getchell, Miss Helen S.; Gowdy, Miss Lizzie E.; Gould, Mrs. Jesse; Gorham Helen J.; Gorham, George Albert, Jr.; Gonyon, Matilda M.; Golder, Eva G.; Haudler, Mrs. Rhoda A.; Halliwell, Etta A.; Hatheway, Etta Noyes; Ham, Mrs. Abbie L.; Harkness, Mrs. Jennie M.; Harley, Mrs. Maggie G.; Hervey, Mrs. Arvilla M.; Hitchings, Samuel K.; Hitchings, Mrs. Anna W.; Hobbs, Annie M.; Hobbs, Anna Wilson; Hobbs, George W.; Hobson, Alice May; Howe, Miss Georgia P.; House, Miss Clara E.; Hooper, Mrs. H. J.; Jones, Miss Emma A.; Jones, Mrs. George H.; Jordan, Miss Emeline Leach; Jordan, Eliza Jane; Johnson, Mrs. Rose Chute; Kennedy, Mrs. Anna C.; Kennedy, Miss Addie Louise; Kennedy, Miss Nellie Augusta; Kinsley, Mrs. Mary Emery; Laughton, Maria W.; Leighton, Miss Ella Augusta; Libbey, Rev. C. L.; Matthews, M. Ella; Merrill, Julia Dyer; Merrill, Mrs. Adelia A.; Millett, Julia E.; Mosman, Miss Ellen A.; Nickels, Henrietta T.; Nye, Mrs. Ellen M.; Page, Mrs. Delia C.; Parsons, Medora; Penslee, Mrs. Abbie Ann; Pettigill, Miss Mary Isabel; Peabody, Miss Daisy Belle; Perry, Horace S.; Perry, Amy J.; Phelps, Mrs. L. T.; Pillsbury, Miss Margaret; Prescott, Mrs. Abel; Poor, Mrs. Josephine B.; Ramsdell, Cora E.; Randall, Miss Emma Gardiner; Randall, Mrs. Emily M. T.; Read, Bessie Ann; Reed, Mary A.; Record, Mrs. Malvina S.; Ridley, Miss Augusta E.; Riggs, Miss Carrie Augusta; Robinson, Miss Ella M.; Robbins, Mrs. Lovisa A.; Roberts, Mrs. Evelyn C.; Rust, Sarah Maria; Safford, Mrs. Catharine C.; Sanderson, Roscoe; Sawyer, Miss Minnie Almyra; Sherman, Jennie P.; Silver, Mrs. Emma A.; Skinner, Mrs. Fannie M.; Small, Miss Ellen J.; Smart, Mrs. Florence Corson; Snow, Benjamin P.; Spring, Miss Delia F.; Stickney, Miss Mary E.; Stetson, W. W.; Tasker, Mrs. Fannie M.; Tarbox, Miss Lillian M.; Thrasher, Miss Fannie E.; Thurrell, Miss Ella T.; Thurrell, Miss Sophie; Thorndike, Miss Nellie; Thorndike, Miss Winifred B.; Trott, Miss Lillian L.; Wadsworth, Miss Elida Viola; Wakefield, Miss Helen; Waugh, Miss Mary Emma; Weeman, Mrs. Helen Mar; Wentworth, Miss Annie L.; Whitman, Miss Camilla D.; Whipple, Miss Carrie B.; Willard, Mrs. Emeline Thompson; Wiswall, Alexander; Wilson, Octavia W.; Wilbur, Georgine Virginia; Wood, Mrs. Ida Lawson; Wood, Miss Mattie Jane; Young, Mrs. Mary C.

### NEW HAMPSHIRE.

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Jessie Vinton; Har, Miss Mary D.; Hartley, Chas. M. D.; Hartley, Sarah  
 M.; Hatfield, Mrs. Martha A.; Hay, Geo. C.; Heath, Arthur Theodore;  
 Hervey, Miss Amanda E.; Hewwood, John C.; Hicks, Miss Carrie Ross; Hicks,  
 Mrs. Elizabeth R.; Higgins, Mrs. M. R.; Hine, Mrs. Emma K.; Hitchcock,  
 Dr. Alex.; Hitchcock, Mrs. Alice J.; Hodgman, Miss Marion E.; Holder, Mrs.  
 Martha G.; Hopkins, Carrie Louise; Hour, Mrs. A. V.; Hoyt, M. Kate; Huff,  
 Mrs. Minnie B.; Hulburt, Miss Harriet A.; Hunsicker, Mrs. Belle S.; Hunt,  
 Mrs. J. W.; Hurst, Mrs. J. W.; Huxford, Mrs. Margaret; Irish, Mrs.  
 Angeline E.; Irwin, Isabella; Jacob, Mrs. Virginia C.; Jay, Mrs. W. C.; Jen-  
 kins, Elizabeth M.; Jones, Miss Carrie E.; Jones, Winnie Scott; Junk, Miss  
 Belle; Knowles, Linnie E.; Kohule, Miss Mary E.; Lake, Mrs. Sarah  
 Lamb, Florence B.; Leidigh, Miss Anna; Lemmon, Mrs. Emma T.; Lendon-  
 son, Miss Nellie; Lilly, John W.; Lindenberger, Mrs. Mary E.; Lisle, James;  
 Logan, Joseph L.; Lombard, Apollon W.; Longwell, B. F.; Longwell, Mrs.  
 Maggie R.; Looker, Miss Clara H.; Lunn, Mrs. Ella Rankin; Luther, Mrs.  
 J. W.; Lytle, Mrs. Clara H.; Lytle, Mrs. Clara H.; Lytle, Mrs. Clara H.; Lytle,  
 Martha Eleanor; McCauley, Mrs. F. G.; McCauley, F. Franklin; McClure, Mrs.  
 Amelia Helen; McClure, Miss Maggie; McCollum, Luth. H.; Magruder, Mrs.  
 Ella C.; Mann, Olive Rachel; March, Emma T.; March, Geo. O.; Margaram,  
 Parthena; Marriott, Franklin W.; Martin, Miss Emma; Mason, Mrs.  
 Anna Nesbitt; Mead, Miss Lottie A.; Means, Mrs. N. A.; Mendehall,  
 Mrs. Olive S.; Messenger, Mrs. B. Y.; Miller, Mrs. Electa V. B.; Miller,  
 Carrie; Millholland, Minnie; Mory, Mrs. Susie L.; Motley, Mrs. Mary;  
 Moulden; Mouser, Mrs. Mary L.; Murray, Emma J.; Norman,  
 Mrs. Hannah L.; Northway, A. W.; O'Brien, Mrs. Wm. O.; Ogram,  
 Miss Jennie S.; Oimsted, Miss Fannie Jean; Packard, Miss Etta; Packard, Rachel  
 Celestia; Parmelee, Mrs. C. Lorane; Parsons, Lucius E.; Payne, Mrs. Lottie  
 M.; Payne, Celina Ann; Payne, Perry W.; Peirce, Miss Marion; Perennas,  
 Lillie Caroline; Peters, Mrs. Sallie N.; Pettit, Mrs. Ella K.; Petty, Miss Nancy  
 Alice; Pickering, Ella; Pierce, David Andrew; Pomeroy, Mrs. Mary E.;  
 Powers, Mrs. R. C.; Powers, Francis A.; Pritchard, Miss Celina Louise; Pugh,  
 Sebastian C.; Ransph, Arvilla; Hoyt; Randolph, Mabelle F.; Randolph,  
 Miss Randolph; Reed, Miss Fannie; Reed, Miss Fannie; Reed, Miss Fannie;  
 H. O.; Reed, Eloise S.; Reed, Miss Julia A.; Renick, Miss Lizzie F.; Rhodes,  
 Mary Brown; Rice, R. Louella; Rice, Anna E.; Rich, Miss Mary E. C.; Rich-  
 ards, Miss Minnie; Richardson, Horace M.; Ricketts, James Spencer; Rine,  
 Emma; Robinson, Mrs. Rebecca Annie; Robertson, Miss Lizzie A.; Roney,  
 Miss Lizzie M.; Ross, Mrs. Frances E.; Rowley, Mrs. John T.; Runyan, Mrs.  
 Carrie E.; Russell, Miss Emily J.; Russell, Miss Helen E.; Sargent,  
 Adda L.; Sawyer, Mrs. L. C.; Sawyer, Daisy; Sawyer, Miss Kate;  
 Schell, Mrs. F. A.; Schell, Mrs. F. A.; Schell, Mrs. F. A.; Schell, Mrs. F. A.;  
 Mrs. Helen; Scott, J. Fremont; Sealy, Miss Julia Anna; Seney, Miss Tillie;  
 Seymour, Miss Emeline A.; Seymour, Frank L.; Sheets, Lillie F.; Sill, Hatie  
 A.; Skellenger, Miss Sadie; Smith, Clarence M.; Smith, Mrs. Mary C.; Smith,  
 Mrs. Abbie Haskell; Snow, Miss Ida May; Snowden, Miss Cornelia Post;  
 Snyder, Miss Elva Irene; Somermier, Wm. H.; Squire, Mrs. Mary I.;  
 Staggs, John C.; Stanford, Stella; Stansbury, Carrie; Stansbury, Miss  
 Della; Starbird, Miss Ida B.; Starbird, Mrs. Johanna; Stark, Miss Maria;  
 Stead, Mrs. Frank; Stead, J. H.; Steadson, Mrs. Esther; Steadson,  
 Thyrus G.; Strong, Mrs. S. L.; Strong, Mrs. S. L.; Strong, Mrs. S. L.; Strong,  
 Mrs. Anna D.; Stout, Mrs. Nellie S.; Strong, Mrs. Ann Eliza; Suthpen,  
 Mrs. Sarah Swift, Miss Grace Huntington; Sylvester, Miss Eva;  
 Taibot, Mrs. Emma; Taylor, Miss Emma; Taylor, Miss Julia A.; Thayer,  
 Mrs. Emma B.; Thompson, Levi P.; Thompson, Mrs. Mary Josephine;  
 Thompson, Lavanche S.; Thompson, Miss Anna; Titus, George F.; Trisler,  
 Miss Emma; Trendley, Mrs. Mary M.; Trisler, John L.; Trisler, John L.;  
 Mrs. Isaac, J. Foxel; Trinkl, Mrs. Eva; Turrill, Miss Josephine; Turrill,  
 Mrs. Mary; Tuttle, Mrs. F. M.; Tuttle, Mrs. F. M.; Tuttle, Mrs. F. M.; Tuttle,  
 Miss Helen Adams; Wallace, Wm. W.; Watson, Mrs. Carolyn; Welch,  
 Mrs. Peirce E.; West, Mrs. Adelia A.; West, Mrs. Mavret A.; Wheeler, Mrs.  
 Calista H.; White, Martha E.; Whitney, Mrs. Sibyl H.; Wichterman, Mrs.



Louisa; Wikoff, Wm. M.; Wikoff, Mrs. C. Alwilda; Willey, Andrew J.; Williams, Miss Belle; Williams, Miss Lina; Wilson, Mrs. J. O.; Wilson, Fentem; C. Wolfer, Miss Nannie; Wood, Miss Nellie; Wyman, Miss Ella M.; Young, Mrs. E. K.; Smith, Larkin C.

## INDIANA.

Agan, Miss Laura E.; Allen, Miss Lizzie; Allen, Miss Narcissa Emma; Austin, Wm. L.; Baldwin, Minnie Marion; Banning, Mrs. Lottie; Beers, Laura Lane; Bell, Mrs. Ada G.; Benedict, Mrs. Rebecca B.; Bennett, Mrs. Jas. M.; Bisbee, Mrs. Mary; Blackstock, Ruth; Blount, Mrs. Frank; Boston, Mrs. W. S.; Brady, Mrs. Florence M.; Brooks, Thos. J.; Campbell, Ida; Casner, Miss Violet R.; Chace, Rev. Jno. G.; Chapin, Mrs. Almira Emerson; Collins, Miss Anna B.; Cooper, Mrs. D.; Cooper, Geo. H.; Cosgrove, Mary; Coy, Miss Maria D.; Crouse, Mrs. Sue N.; Crouse, Wm. O.; Cunningham, J. R.; Cunningham, Mrs. J. R.; Cunningham, Wm.; Davidson, Miss Jennie; Day, Miss Luella E.; Day, Miss Anna A.; Deem, Anna J. P.; DeFrees, Mary Elma; Dewey, Mrs. Mira D.; Downey, Alex. C.; Duncan, Mrs. Nettie; Dunning, Hattie J.; Ewing, Mrs. Geo. M.; Farnham, Mrs. Louisa; Faucett, Jennie Jaquish; Ferguson, Ella R. J.; Ferry, Miss Cornelia S.; Ferry, Miss Nettie S.; Fletcher, Emily; Frank, Mary R.; Freehand, Chas. Edgar; French, Mrs. Brooks; French, Brooks; Fuson, Miss Lizzie A.; Gardner, Florence Virginia; Gary, Minnie B.; Gary, Wm. T.; Gavin, Mrs. Frank; Glossbrenner, Mrs. Geo.; Gooding, Miss Elvira M.; Green, Fannie Rabb; Greene, Anna Price; Griffin, Miss May; Griffin, Miss Anna; Gwin, Minnie Ellis; Haigh, Carrie B.; Haigh, Mary E.; Hargrave, Mary; Hart, Mrs. Rebecca; Hart, Miss Anna W.; Heavy, Mrs. Jno.; Hawley, Miss Mary M.; Heyd, Mrs. Caddie L.; Higgins, Mrs. Katie W.; Hodgkin, Caroline Chandler; Holmes, Samantha E.; Hooper, Mrs. Alice M.; Hunter, Mrs. Augusta V.; Hyde, Mrs. Marshall B.; Hyde, Rev. Marshall B.; Ibach, B. F.; Irland, Emma G.; Irwin, Mrs. Walter; Irwin, Walter; Jackson, Nettie B.; Jacobs, Miss Mary F.; James, Oia; Jaynes, Marion; Jones, Chas. F.; Jones, Mrs. Chas. F.; Keil, Miss Mary A.; Keller, Harriet Bertha; Kemble, Miss Susie; Kennard, Miss Emma Evoline; Ketcham, Miss Margaret; Kidd, Harriet F.; Killinger, Hattie B.; Kimball, Mrs. M. B.; Larimer, Bartlett, M. D.; Laurence, Clarinda L.; Lemonda, Annie; Lloyd, Mrs. Caddie L.; Logan, Columbia E.; Loomis, Miss Clara J.; Loomis, Arthur; McElwee, Mrs. J. S.; McNabb, Theodore B.; McNabb, Mrs. Lizzie E.; Madison, Jos. S.; Madison, Sallie; Manny, Mary B.; Manzy, Jas. H.; Marsh, Mrs. Tillie; Marshall, Mrs. Jennie W.; Martin, Richard S.; Mayfield, Jas. H.; Neal, Mrs. Lizzie S.; Milner, Miss Kate; Moore, Mrs. Allie E.; Moore, Sarah E.; Morgan, Lillie H.; Morgan, Miss Ella M.; Murray, Miss Sara; Nebeker, Mrs. M. E.; Neely, Hugh; Newhouse, Rev. Jno. E.; Norman, Miss Lydia; Noyes, Mrs. C. P.; Peckham, Katie H.; Phillips, Mrs. Josephine; Pulse, Jas. C.; Rabb, Miss Julia Willett; Ramsay, Lizzie; Reinhard, Mary E.; Roberts, Mrs. J. A.; Roberts, Mrs. Clarissa A.; Rodgers, David Anderson; Rogers, Geo. Ethel; Schell, Callie; Scott, Junia E.; Shaffer, Wm. H.; Shaffer, Annie E.; Smith, Miss M. Emma; Smith, Wm. H.; Stahl, Mrs. Sarah J.; Strain, Viola; Strane, Mrs. Mary Ann; Swan, Helen R.; Swartz, Miss Florence Virginia; Taber, Miss Mary Alice; Thayer, Mrs. Permelia A.; Thompson, Mrs. Eliza A.; Thompson, Mrs. Josiah U.; Thomson, Mrs. W. S.; Van Etta, Mrs. Julia T.; Waldo, Miss Mattie; Watkins, Miss Emma F.; Watkins, Miss Mary E.; Watts, Mrs. Rena M.; Webb, Mrs. Eleanor; Wilder, Mrs. Julia E.; Wiley, Miss Bel M.; Wiley, Miss Eliza J.; Williams, Mrs. Alma; Wilkie, Mrs. H. F.; Wilson, Mrs. Mattie; Witham, Miss Sue C.; Wright, Mrs. Kate Espy; Yaryan, Mrs. J. L.; Cannon, Mrs. Julia; Stallard, Loella.

## ILLINOIS.

Albee, Annie L.; Anderson, Mrs. R. C.; Austin, Miss Lizzie; Bailey, Miss Sarah M.; Baird, Mrs. Alice C.; Baird, M. Ella; Baker, Mrs. Frances Jane; Bambrick, Martha M.; Bane, Frederika Bremer; Bane, Geo. M.; Barnes, Miss Kittie F.; Barrett, Miss Lou P.; Barrett, Lizzie W.; Bartholomew, Mrs. A. Y.; Burton, Mrs. Olive A.; Beck, Mary F.; Best, Mrs. W. D.; Berridge, Sarah V.; Blackstone, Eleonore A.; Bock, Mrs. Elizabeth S.; Bogue, Mrs. Ida H.; Bonnell, Albert; Bonnell, Mrs. Albert; Boudinot, Sarah E.; Bowker, Lewis W.; Brady, Mary E.; Breeden, Jane Rooker; Briggs, Wilbur P.; Brown, Kitty; Brown, Miss Isabel; Brown, Mrs. Mary A.; Brown, Miss Nelly May; Bruce, Miss Laura; Buck, Mrs. B. Burnside; Carman, Addie M.; Carswell, Mrs. Carter; Josephine M.; Clapp, Miss Melinda; Clark, Harriet E.; Clarke, Bertha; Clement, Miss Alice C.; Collins, Mrs. Leila B.; Conkling, Mrs. Antonette; Cook, Geo. W. E.; Corbin, Mrs. Martha C.; Cornell, Milton E.; Cornell, Mrs. Helen E.; Cowgill, Mrs. Mary A.; Cox, Sarah Ellen; Cox, Mollie D.; Cox, Tillie E.; Crooke, Sarah U.; Crosby, Adda Susan; Crouch, Ida E.; Currens, Ella T.; Davis, Mrs. Ella J.; Davis, Mrs. C. P.; Dewey, Miss Cassie; Dickinson, Sanford; Dornan, Dorman, Ida M.; Dow, Flora Jeannette; Downey, Jno. Wm.; Dunlap, Mrs. Albert; Dunlap, Mrs. Henry M.; Dunlop, Mrs. Nellie B.; Durley, Rosalie; Duryea, Mrs. Chas. E.; Duryea, Chas. E.; Edwards, Jennie L.; Ellsworth, Mrs. Josie Howard; Ellwood, Mary M. B.; Emery, Grace D.; Erwin, Anna E.; Erwin, Emma; Erwin, Libbie L.; Fischer, W. J.; Fitzgerald, Jno.; Foss, Ida L.; Frye, Miss Alice; Funk, Nellie D.; Funk, Wm. Albert; Gale, Mrs. Mary Pike; Gardner, Alice Bowden; Gillham, Fannie F.; Glardon, Jennie; Green, Miss Julie Ellis; Griswold, Miss Anna Sophia; Haldeman, Mara S.; Hamblin, Mrs. Annie F.; Harwood, Mrs. Mary J.; Hasbrouck, Mrs. Abram; Havenhill, Mrs. Victoria M.; Hearsh, Mrs. Henry M.; Heath, Mrs. Eliza; Heaton, M. G.; Noble; Henderson, Kate A.; Henry, Mrs. Lucy; Hight, Mrs. Virginia J.; Hittle, Emma C.; Hinkle, Mrs. Mary J.; Holcomb, Lizzie; Hopkins, Miss Minnie M.; Horn, F. L.; Housel, Wm. H.; Houser, Mary E.; Howard, Mrs. Elizabeth; Howard, Mary Owen; Hudson, Mrs. Mary E.; Hughes, Elgin Saide; Hughes, Mrs. A. V.; Ingraham, Mrs. Mary R.; Ingraham, Jno. T.; Irwin, M. Jennie; Jacobson, May C.; Jamison, Velma B.; Jenkins, Mrs. J. D.; Jennings, Mrs. Elizabeth W.; Johnson, Wm. LeRoy; Johnson, Mrs. W. L.; Jones, Mrs. W. T.; Jordan, Lina; Kelley, Anth. D.; Kent, Mrs. Lizzie Eliza; Kerr, S. Bartlett; Keyes, Amelia B.; Kincaid, Mrs. Mary Ann; Kingsley, Electra L.; Kinnman, Mrs. Louella E.; Lamb, Mrs. Wm. H.; Langley, Mrs. Jeannette J.; Laughlin, Marion E.; Lawrence, Nancy H.; Lee, Mattie; Lewis, Mrs. Ann B.; Lewis, Mrs. D. R.; Lloyd, Mrs. S. D.; Longworth, Mrs. Katie; McCaffee, Vesta J.; McCabe, Lois M.; McCoy, Mrs. Mary E. C.; McCulloch, Chas. G.; McCulloch, Mrs. Carrie; McDaniel, Mrs. Sarah B.; McDill, Miss Maggie E.; McDowell, Anna C.; McDowell, Kate; McFall, Mrs. Mary F.; McFall, Mrs. Helen M.; McKellar, Mary E.; McKinnay, Mrs. Marion C.; Maiden, Mrs. Jennie F.; Laidley, Virginia M.; Mann, Mrs. Wm.; Martin, Mrs. Ellen H.; Massie, Ella D.; Maxwell, Samuel Augustine; Mayfield, Jno. Baxter; Meador, Mrs. Carrie; Merrill, Mrs. Eva Kost; Metz, Mary J.; Miles, Miss Ella; Miller, Julia C.; Miller, Mrs. Adda; Millizen, Veta; Mills, C. Orilla; Mitchell, Miss Bull; Montgomery, M. L.; Montgomery, Mrs. M. A.; Moore, Mrs. Kate Payne; Moore, Mrs. Thos. B.; Morris, Mrs. Cornelia A.; Morris, Jas. H., Jr.; Munroe, Mary A.; Musgrove, Anna Eugenia; Nance, Wm. Noble; Newlin, Miss Florence; Newton, Lillis A.; Nichol, Miss Margaret T.; Olson, Chas. C.; Orr, Edw. Ellsworth; Pace, Mary Agnes; Palmer, Samuel C.; Palmer, Mrs. Annie G.; Pape, Irene; Parker, Frank A.; Parker, Miss Annie G.; Parker, Mrs. W. C.; Parkinson, Sadie C.; Parks, Clara Carnahan; Partridge, Mrs. H. E.; Petri, Thomas Reinhold; Pettigrew, Miss Ellen; Pettit, Mrs. J. H.; Phillips, Miss Mary A.; Pichereau, Mary L.; Polk, Mrs. Cora Justice; Porter, Millett Nathan; Price, Miss Anna S.; Price, Abel Campbell; Proctor, Frances L.; Purviance, Retta; Queeque, Mrs. Susan H.; Randall, Ella Gurnee; Reeves, Mrs. Lu L. T.; Reeves, Mrs. C. H.; Reynolds, Mrs. N. W.; Rice, Helen L.; Risse, Mrs. R. G.; Roach, Mrs. Helen C.; Roberts, Miss Gertrude Alice; Roberts, Jennie; Rogers, Mrs. Elthorn; Rose, Isabella; Royce, Mrs. Mary D.; Rucker, Greenberry, V.; Savage, Mrs. Sarah E.; Scott, Sina; Sharp, Mrs. Mary E.; Shibley, Elbert C.; Short, Anna Lucretia; Shurtleff,

Adelaide Mary; Shafter, Mrs. Julia Augusta; Sloat, Mrs. Ann J.; Smith, Addie May; Smith, Mrs. Irene E.; Smith, Miss Carrie R.; Snyder, Mrs. Fred. R.; Spangler, Mrs. Rachel Magee; Speed, Mrs. Ellen Scripps; Stansel, Alonso; Stem, Mrs. Seth P.; Stevens, Miss Emma; Stevenson, Miss Maggie S.; Stone, Mattie W.; Strawn, Harriet J.; Strong, Mrs. Louise J.; Stuart, Mrs. Huldah M.; Sudduth, Miss Alice L.; Sumerlin, Mrs. Lucy T.; Swigart, Mrs. Sarah H.; Syme, Mrs. David A.; Tew, Mrs. Susan F.; Thielens, Mrs. Jennie R.; Thompson, Miss Lizzie A.; Vandervort, F. C., M.D.; Vandervort, Mrs. Hattie M.; Wakeman, Will P.; Wakeman, Mrs. Chestina A.; Walker, Miss Flora Ruth; Walker, Mrs. M. Marion; Waters, Miss Kate; Watson, Miss Ella O.; Watson, Mrs. Harriet T.; Webb, Mrs. Elizabeth M.; Webber, Miss Myra A.; Webster, Mrs. Florence B.; Welles, Rev. T. Clayton; Welles, Mrs. Jennie S.; White, Mrs. Angeline E.; Whitney, Mrs. Lucy L.; Wicker, Miss Juliaett; Williamson, Miss Clara B.; Wiley, Mrs. Nellie D.; Wilson, Mrs. Frances C.; Wilson, Miss Ada E.; Wilson, Mrs. Salome F.; Wiseman, Mrs. Edith M.; Wood, Mrs. Lucretia E.; Wood, Frank L.; Wood, Miss Emily Sara; Woodward, M. M.; Worthington, Mrs. R. M.; Young, Mrs. Nellie; Youngs, Miss Mary A.; Zenor, Miss May; Calhoun, Alice H.; Veirs, M. Lida.

## WISCONSIN.

Adams, Clara D.; Barker, Alfred Herbert; Barker, Mrs. Emma L.; Barnett, Miss Mattie; Bartlett, Mary J.; Benedict, Mrs. Debbie D.; Berryman, Mrs. Mary Adaline; Bishop, Miss Phebe J.; Bixby, Mrs. W. W.; Black, Mrs. O. F.; Blackburn, Grace M.; Blodgett, Miss Della; Boorman, Mrs. Kate L.; Boorman, Miss Lucy; Boorman, Wm.; Bosworth, Mrs. A. W., Jr.; Bovee, Mrs. Anne; Brooks, Mrs. Kate; Bronson, Harriet C.; Brown, Mrs. Harriet A.; Buffington, Mrs. Mary; Bunker, Mrs. Josie; Cady, Lizzie; Cady, Lillian; Cady, L. W.; Chapman, Mrs. Cornelia B.; Chapman, Miss Mary A.; Chapman, Sarah W.; Chapman, Miss Susie W.; Chase, Mrs. H. P.; Clark, Mrs. Anna E.; Cloyd, Mrs. L. L.; Coburn, Elizabeth S.; Colman, Elihu; Colman, Mrs. Lizzie H.; Cooper, Hattie; Crandall, Mrs. Annie R.; Crandall, E. Bowen; Culver, Eliza T.; Cummings, Lydia; Curtis, Jane M.; Cutter, Hattie Livermore; Day, Mrs. Dwight W.; Dean, Mrs. Marian E.; Denel, Mrs. Belle S.; Devereaux, Margaret E.; Dexter, Ellen West; Dillon, Jennie; Edmonds, Mrs. Ida M.; Farrand, Chas. W.; Fisher, Mrs. Josie; Gage, Cornelia M.; Galbraith, Margaret; Gates, Frank B.; Gillett, Mrs. Anna S.; Gilson, Myrta Dell; Goodman, Mrs. Jennie; Goodsell, Henry; Gray, Mrs. R. E.; Green, Mrs. Alma S.; Hall, Mrs. H. H.; Hall, Nellie M.; Haisler, Miss Marie Dorothea; Harvey, Mrs. J. S.; Holden, Harry J.; Holden, Mrs. H. J.; Hooper, Miss Lillian; Hurd, Miss Alice M.; Hurd, Mrs. Eliza A.; Jacobs, Julia Adeline; Johnson, Mrs. Kate L.; Jones, Frances Robinson; Kellogg, Mrs. W. F.; Kern, Miss Addie M.; Kilbourne, Mrs. Emma H.; Kilbourne, Jas. K.; Kimball, Mrs. Lizzie C.; Knapp, Mrs. Lucy M.; Lakin, Julia C.; Lapham, Lark F.; Leland, Mrs. Gertrude H.; Leonard, Harriet M.; Leonard, Mary L.; Levens, Nettie S.; Levings, Miss Hattie L.; McMillan, Ada M.; McMillan, Kate A.; McMillan, Sarah L.; Manning, Miss Myra; Mason, Spencer E.; Mason, Mrs. R. D.; Millard, Miss Alice Fannie; Mitchell, Geo. R.; Muir, Miss Carrie; Northrop, Miss Gertrude Matilda; Padley, Miss Julia E.; Parker, Miss Ella G.; Parker, Mrs. Wm. H.; Parish, Mrs. Maud; Parsons, Mary E.; Peck, Vira E.; Peirce, Otis Wheaton; Pipkin, Mrs. Mary L.; Parker; Powell, Mrs. Harriet Amelia; Proctor, Anna L.; Richardson, Amy C.; Richardson, Mary; Ridgway, Mrs. Ella M.; Robertson, Mrs. Smith; Rowe, Ella A.; Rowe, Lillian M.; Sanborn, Mrs. F. L.; Sanford, Mrs. Mary A. L.; Saxe, Fanny M.; Saxe, Stephen; Severson, Selena; Shepard, Irwin Willard; Sherburne, Mrs. Alice A.; Smart, Mrs. Sidnie; Spence, Hattie M.; Steel, Mrs. C. W.; Stein, Mrs. Franc E.; Stein, Rev. Frederick S.; Thayer, Mrs. Augusta S.; Thayer, Mrs. Emma R.; Thayer, Miss Isabella; Trever, Jno. Henry; Trever, Mrs. Jno. H.; Updike, Mrs. Clara F.; Van Wie, Mrs. Frances R.; Vedder, Mrs. Mary E.; Wells, G. E.; Wells, Mrs. J. E.; Wentworth, Mrs. Lydia H.; White, Chas. Albert; Wilkinson, Mrs. A. C.; Wood, Miss Hattie E.; Sawyer, Ellen M.

## MICHIGAN.

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## MINNESOTA.

Adams, Miss Roy C.; Adams, Miss Mary L.; Adsit, Abbie M.; Atkins, Mattie C.; Baron, Miss Cassie G.; Bertrand, Fred E.; Beveridge, Agnes K.; Beveridge, Benj.; Blake, Carrie E.; Black, Miss Mary E.; Brown, Bessie A.; Chadbourne, Mrs. Henrietta T.; Cross, Mrs. E. W.; Davis, Mattie Mabel; DeLong, Hattie M.; Douglas, Elizabeth B.; Durkee, Mrs. Cynthia B.; Dwight, Mrs. Charles C.; Edwards, Mrs. Miriam E.; Elder, Miss Emma J.; Emmons, Mrs. Ariadne; Evans, Miss Hattie A.; Evans, Sarah A.; Evans, Mrs. A. Ella; Foster, Frank A.; Gault, Mrs. M. A.; Gault, Clara M.; Glidden, Lucia M.; Goodie, Mrs. H. L.; Goodie, Mrs. O. G.; Greene, Mrs. Hattie K.; Hays, Mrs. Amy; Hildreth, Mrs. Edith Hughes; House, Julia B.; Hurlbut, Mrs. Elizabeth A.; Ingraham, Mrs. J. L.; Jacobus, Mrs. Nettie; Kinsey, Mrs. Alice S. F.; Knapp, Miss Mattie Wadsworth; Lee, Mrs. Kittie W.; Lovejoy, Ellen J.; McManus, Mrs. S. I.



S.; Mahoney, Anna Madelyn; Merrill, Mary Russell; Mitchell, Julia Maria; Montgomery, Alice B.; Montgomery, Miss Mary F.; Moore, Clara F.; Paine, Miss Mary Philena; Pitcher, Mrs. Mary E.; Polly, Fannie E.; Poole, Mrs. Minnie; Powell, Eva; Prentice, Frances T.; Rich, Mrs. Lydia M.; Rohrer, Harriet Merrill; Rounce, Albert P.; Sawin, Mrs. Martha S.; Shore, Robert; Shore, Robert W.; Stanford, Mrs. M. Elizabeth; Stanford, Thomas W.; Starl, Mrs. Clara A.; Stebbins, Mrs. Amelia R.; Stebbins, Mrs. Adelaide L.; Stevens, Mrs. C. P.; Teale, Mrs. Mary Jane; Titus, Mrs. T. H.; Ware, Mrs. Emily; Weston, Miss B. Evelyn; Whitney, R. swell A.; Winstip, Mrs. Ellen N.; Winter, Harriet N.; Younglove, Mrs. Sarah E.; Thornton, Mrs. D. H.

## IOWA.

Abernethy, Miss Mary; Abernethy, Miss Augusta; Ackley, Mrs. Kate; Adair, Sarah J.; Adams, Minnie Wayman; Adams, Miss Sarah Louisa; Agard, Mrs. Kate B.; Anderson, Mrs. Clara Liston; Atwater, Mrs. Cornelia S.; Atwater, Miss Eliza Southworth; Auracher, Cheslie; Auracher, Miss Barbara; Barnes, Adelia L.; Barrett, Mrs. Richard C.; Barrett, Richard C.; Barton, Mrs. A. J.; Bassett, Hattie M.; Bassett, Mrs. Elmerette; Bassett, Minnie A.; Bell, M. as Annie Gilchrist; Bennett, Mrs. Jane C.; Berger, Sarah A.; Berger, Lydia; Betts, Mrs. Minnie H.; Bissell, Mrs. J. W.; Bitzer, Mrs. Henrietta E.; Black, Mrs. H. A.; Blackwell, Ardella L.; Blackwell, William Robert; Blair, Mrs. Laura; Blake, Frances G.; Boggs, Mrs. Geo. C.; Boorman, Mrs. Mary H.; Bothwell, George Wendell, M.D.; Bothwell, Mrs. Ida G.; Bowling, Mrs. Sophie A.; Boynton, Julia A.; Brannard, Frank E.; Brenton, Miss L. Almeda; Brooks, Mrs. R. L.; Brown, Marice; Brown, Anna E.; Brown, Mrs. Fannie W.; Brown, Lillie M.; Brush, Mrs. Nellie S.; Buchanan, Anna E.; Burdock, Chas.; Burnham, Mattie M.; Busby, Mrs. Emma J.; Burnham, Mary E.; Catron, Mrs. Judith; Clancey, Susan A.; Crane, Emily C.; Cudworth, Mrs. J. G.; Dart, Mrs. Maria Edgerton; Deacon, Mrs. C. J.; Deacon, Mary; Dean, Mrs. C. A. R.; DeWolf, Lisette Augustine; Donnann, Mrs. J. B.; Duffield, Mrs. Martha; Dunbar, Helen M.; Dunn, Miss Ida; Dunning, Mrs. Alice E.; Durfee, Benj. F.; Durfee, Alice Roena; Ellsworth, Mrs. J. H.; Eno, Miss Ida; Eveleth, Mrs. Emma E.; Eyerson, Mrs. E. E.; Feizer, Ewers, J. A.; Ewers, Mrs. Maggie M.; Eyre, Delphina; Fairburn, Mrs. George; Farnsworth, Miss Carrie O.; Fenton, Clara W.; Fisher, Mrs. H. A.; Frick, Mrs. Kate; Frick, Mrs. Kate M.; Frick, Maxwell W.; Gatchel, Mrs. Theodore; Gibbon, Mrs. Laura R.; Gilchrist, Catharine; Gilfillan, E. Dora; Goodell, Margaret E.; Graves, Mrs. F. H.; Gridley, Mrs. Mary H.; Haden R. Virginia; Haddock, Mrs. C. B.; Hamlin, Harriet A.; Harlan, Mrs. Sallie M.; Hatch, Mrs. Minnie Theresa; Hanks, Mrs. May Osborn; Hedge, Manoa; Heywood, Miss Lucy M.; Hill, Sarah E.; Holmes, Mrs. Alice O.; Hopkinson, Mrs. O. C.; Hopson, Kate A.; Hopson, Zoe W.; Hostetter, Kate E.; Howe, Maggie W.; Howe, Elmira; Hutchinson, Miss Sarah; Illick, Mrs. J. T.; Ink, Mrs. Emma C.; Jones, Mrs. T. R.; Jordan, Mrs. Harriet E.; Kelleher, Mary Eleanor; Kern, Mrs. Edna N.; Kessel, Miss Lizzie; Kessinger, Gertrude; Kimball, Isabel M.; King, Mrs. Hattie M.; Kitchen, Lawrence W.; Kittle, Miss Lulu E.; Koons, Clara B.; Kraiger, Miss Eleanor F.; Lawrence, Allie V.; Lavender, Mrs. Mary L.; Lowell, Alice King; Lukens, Hattie J.; McCarn, Mrs. M. Augusta; McCarn, Miss Cornelia; McCarty, Mary B.; McCrae, Mary R.; McDaniels, Belle A.; McDaniels, Miss Ellowene; McCorty, Ellen; McKern, Mrs. S. T.; McKim, Rev. S. T.; Mabry, Mrs. Irene E.; Mallison, Susie H.; Martin, Laura B.; Matthews, Mrs. T. P.; Matthews, Miss Ella M.; Mitchell, Mrs. Ella Morrison; Moore, Hulda A.; Morgan, Ada Belle; Morris, Mrs. Mary C.; Morton, Mrs. John N.; Mott, Hannah; Mulford, Miss Alice H.; Mull, Miss Ida; Nash, Mrs. Sarah L.; Needham, Mrs. Matilda H.; Neidig, Dessie; Norcross, Mrs. Mary L.; Nourse, Mrs. Rebecca; Osmond, Miss Mary A.; Packard, Mrs. Mary A.; Partridge, Mrs. Ida M.; Pearsall, Mrs. Minnie; Phelps, Mrs. Viola K.; Potter, Mrs. H. C.; Prescott, Nellie O.; Raines, Cora Curtis; Rawson, Mrs. Mary S.; Risk, Sallie J.; Robinson, Helen R.; Rodgers, Miss Margaret J.; Ruttkay, Mrs. Delia E.; Scofield, Mrs. Sarah M.; Shinkle, Emma; Smith, Mary J.; Smith, Mrs. H. E.; Spencer, Miss Lucretia M.; Stafford, Rev. C. L.; Stanley, M. Ellen; Steckel, Mrs. Ellen W.; Stephens, Mrs. Wm.; Stevens, Mrs. Alta Spear; Stoneman, Mrs. Caroline M.; Stoneman, John T.; Storie, Mrs. Delia A.; Stryker, Willey R.; Stump, Rev. George E.; Swingle, Mrs. Nellie R.; Swingle, Fred; Tilton, Frankie E.; Tompkins, Mrs. Julia S.; Tons, Mrs. Reta G.; Truvelodge, Granville S.; Tulleys, Mrs. Sarah E.; Tulleys, Lyndner W.; Utz, Elias B.; Utz, Mrs. Emma E.; Valentine, Mrs. Mary P.; VanAthen, George W.; Vogt, Mrs. Minnie W.; Waltz, Mrs. Hattie; Warfield, Mrs. Ella R.; Watson, Mrs. Hattie B.; West, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth; White, Miss Fronie S.; Wicks, Mrs. Margaret B.; Winter, Charles B.; Wright, Mrs. Eliza D.; Heberling, Mary Todd; Taylor, Lizzie M.

## MISSOURI.

Alexander, Albert; Allcutt, Miss Anna; Allen, Mrs. Hattie L.; Armstrong, Mrs. J. J.; Bickford, Mrs. Charlotte E.; Bickford, Rev. Levi F.; Burgess, Miss Jennie N.; Christy, Eliza A.; Clark, Henrietta V.; Clarkon, Ida; Craig, Mrs. Jennie E.; Davis, James H.; Dryden, Minnie Reynolds; Duff, Mary; Easterday, Thomas A.; Herday, Miss Rosa L.; Eastenay, Leora J. T.; Elliott, Mrs. Alice M.; English, Cora A.; Fairchild, Mrs. Sallie G.; Ferree, Alice L.; Gustin, Mrs. W. H. H.; Harley, John G.; Ha rison, Ella; Henrich, David D.; Israel, Rosette A.; Johnston, Flora E.; Knight, Mrs. Anna M.; Knight, Mrs. Luella; Knight, Samuel; Knotts, Mrs. W. H.; Krog, Miss Mary; La Fon, Nellie; Logan, Benjamin Franklin; McClurg, Effie D.; McIntyre, Miss Nellie; Marshall, Chas. W.; Marshall, Emma L.; Maryatt, Geo. W.; Miller, Mattie D.; Mitchell, Mrs. Isadore M.; Partch, Clara; Prindle, Mrs. Linnie E.; Reed, William H.; Richardson, Mrs. H. M.; Rickart, Louise; Ross, Blanche M.; Ruffin, Mrs. Jno. T.; Shacklett, Mrs. Cena E.; Sinks, Marcus R.; Sorin, Elizabeth A.; Stebbins, Alida G.; Stewart, Mrs. Annette Coleman; Stone, J. E.; Stone, Mrs. Carrie R.; Tibbals, Wm. H.; Tibbals, Mrs. Helen M.; Ware, Isaac S.; Ware, Mrs. Clara E.; Wheeland, Rena H.; Winants, Mrs. Emma A.; Woodruff, Mrs. Alice Lewis; Wyatt, Lydia Ferree.

## KANSAS.

Ackerman, Mrs. Libbie; Addison, Wm. C.; Allcutt, Anna; Anderson, Mrs. Lizzie M.; Bell, Mrs. Corena M.; Brooks, Carrie L.; Brown, Mary E.; Brown, Mrs. D. L.; Bunnell, Mrs. Arabella E.; Cobb, Emma D.; Cowley, Florence J.; Dedman, Harriet O.; Deford, Mrs. H. S.; Dewey, Elton G.; Dornblaser, Annie S.; Duncan, Rufus E.; Hamrick, Mrs. Mary; Haren, Miss Lizzie L.; Hemeway, Mrs. Helen Clark; Holaday, Mrs. Vic D.; Holmes, Mrs. Mary E.; Honman, F. B.; Knotts, Mrs. W. H.; Lamb, Mrs. Emma; Lawrence, Chas.; Lawrence, Chas.; Lester, Mrs. Lillis E. B.; Lester, Miss Lucy E.; Lemon, Mrs. M.; Livingston, Edw. H.; Livingston, Mary A.; McCollom, Frederick A.; McCollom, Mrs. F. D.; McClung, Mrs. Carrie L.; McMillen, Mrs. Retta; Maloy, Mrs. P. R.; Marshall, Emma L.; Melvin, Jno. Tracy; Miller, Mamie R.; Miller, Jas. Monroe; Missetwitz, H. P.; Moll, Miss Lizzie; Morton, Jno.; Mulvane, Mrs. Caroline Jane; Mulvane, Mrs. Gertrude C.; Mulvane, Mrs. Sarah A.; Mulvey, Miss Anna R.; Munger, Rhoda P.; Munsell, Mrs. Elizabeth; Neal, Miss Minnie E.; Partch, Miss Susie Lorette; Payne, Mrs. Mattie J.; Perry, Mrs. Sarah Chapin; Price, Mrs. Lizzie; Reid, Frank C.; Robbins, Mrs. Rev. M. B.; Schmucker, Mrs. Lizzie F.; Sharp, Ida M.; Slemmons, Dora F.; Smith, Miss Artie Mabel; Stalons, Will L.; Tomlinson, Miss Mary; VanFossen, Mrs. Mary M.; Welsh, Mrs. Elizabeth M.; Welsh, Mrs. I. A.; Wheeland, Rena H.; Wheeland, Mrs. Rena H.; Williams, Chas. L.; Wolfe, Miss Lott; Booth, Harriet.

## NEBRASKA.

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## DAKOTA.

Adams, Rev. Edward Wright; Adams, Mary; Askren, Nettie E.; Bliss, Mrs. J. C.; Cook, Florence M.; Deane, Lucy Caroline; Dunlap, Mrs. C. E.; Eastman, Florence N.; Haynes, Mrs. Mary E.; Hill, Ellen T.; Hollister, Mrs. Avonia E.; Holmes, Miss Emma; Kelley, Mrs. Sadia A.; Marsh, Carrie S.; Osgood, Minnie J.; Pryne, Miss Effie L.; Pryne, Miss Josephine M.; J. Sargent, Mary E.; Smith, Celia F.; Swift, Mrs. F. M.; Swift, Mrs. F. M.; Topping, Henry; Tripp, Miss Hattie N.; Twitcheil, Miss Sara Edna; Walter, Mrs. Clara Meyer; Walter, Henry; Ward, Mrs. Mary Cooper; Lockwood, Helen E.

## MONTANA.

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## WYOMING.

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Senter, Mrs. Emma J.

## NEVADA.

Bliven, Mrs. Emma A.

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## OREGON.

Brown, Mrs. Henrietta; Chapman, Rev. William T.; Cooper, N. Patience; Frost, Miss Hattie; Gearhart, Mrs. Celestia; Hamilton, Mrs. Mary A.; Hersher, A. F.; Hersher, Mrs. Edna A.; Hill, J. Linsey; Howard, Estella; Irvine, Elizabeth; Poling, Mrs. C.; Poling, Savilla A. K.; Rees, Ruth; Templeton, Mrs. Hattie L.; Vaughn, Mrs. Ida H.; Wetzell, Wm. A.; Woodworth, Mrs. Cornelia.

## WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

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## FOREIGN.

## HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Cooke, Mrs. A. F.